SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 112 BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,087
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,936
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,087
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,709
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA *	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
9th Sept.	MACEDONIA..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
23rd May	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA	8,986
8th August	MANELA ..	8,303
22nd ,,	MALDA ..	3,965
5th Sept.	MATIANA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
17th Oct.	DURENDA* ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

15th May	KIDDERPORE*†		5,334
27th ,,	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,696
June	A Steamer*		
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
16th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo Vessel only.
*† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai. Cargo vessel only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
14th May.	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
14th ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
16th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
17th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war.
19th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war.

B. I. Sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday will be discontinued after the 17th May and throughout the Monsoon. There will be direct sailings every Wednesday and Friday.

Terms and rates of Freights and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box, 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	30th ,,	14th May
Malacca Maru	K. Fukuda	5374	13th May	1st June.
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	28th ,,	11th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Takahashi.	5303	8th June	22nd June
*Wakasa Maru.	K. Horikawa.	6083	14th June	28th June
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5845	28th June	12th July

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

From—	1st Class	2nd Class	Europeas Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	540	240	160	135
Kobe	615	580	285	190	155

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN."

O.S.K. LINE
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Shunko Maru	G. Fujita	6777	8th May	16th May
*Amazon Maru	K. Takahashi	7770	11th May	25th May
*Alps Maru	K. Takata	7772	26th May	9th June
*Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	25th June	9th July
*Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	10th June	24th June

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
P.O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address "SHOSEN."

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E.R. HYND, Agent.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000

Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions

Worldwide Policies.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1923

A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year ..... Rs. 36,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year. ..... Rs. 58,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds ..... Rs. 12,00,000
4. Effective policy business upto 31-12-23. ..... Rs. 200,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 50,00,000
6. Claims paid abo ..... Rs. 38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP TO DATE SCHEMES.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.

TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Bombay.
MUJMUDAR AND CO.,
46 Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No: 718.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa
MESSRS. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, South Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds 42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak.
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial, Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,,	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	,,	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	,, 1,71,32,085

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach: ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U. S. A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Pallard.
AGENCIES

INDIA	
CALCUTTA	Tata Sons Ld. Martin & Co., Ld. Birla Bros. Ld.
MADRAS	Roshan M. A Minulla, Hussai Saib & Co.
KARACHI	Jamshe. N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD	Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc	Peirce Leslie & Co., Ld.
POONA	H. H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN	Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.	
RANGOON	The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ld. R. D. Tata & Co., Ld.
CEYLON.	
COLOMBO	H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.	
SINGAPORE	Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd.
PENANG	Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd. Durege & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR	Harrisons Crosfield, Ld.
PORT SWEETENHAM	Harrisons Crosfield, Ld.
SIPOH	Labrooy Bros.

DUTCH EAST INDIES,	
SOURABAYA (Java)	The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ld.
SAMARANG (Java)	Butterworth Co.,
MEDAN (Sumatra)	S. D. Kaper & Co.
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.	
SAIGON	A. B. David.
SIAM.	
BANGKOK	Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie
CHINA.	
SHANGHAI	W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING	Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN	Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG	The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.	
KAMPALA	Narandas Rajaram & Co
MAURITIUS	Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR	Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.	
LONDON	Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters)

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT FIDELITY GUARANTEE BAGGAGE, & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF, General Manager.

FLEXOID & Leather Cloths
TIGER BRAND
OILCLOTHS

are manufactured in a variety of shades and designs to suit all tastes and purses. Our qualities and prices have found favour with the important Indian Railways.

The Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd.
Sudama House, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: Dhaymajaya.
Telephone 22750.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
} Dividend declared previous years..15—20%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

DR D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.

B.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 50 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box - No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....

Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our most saleable Nutcrackers and other beautiful metalwares. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, Chhatbar Coy., 4 Jamnagar (Kathiawar)
A R10414

WANTED—By European firm, Energetic CANVASSER, Parsee preferred. Cash security required. Write salary, age, experience, languages spoken, care Box No. 256, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19645

DON'T FAIL—Unique opportunity. Don't Fail, Ah! to run your Mills, Institutes and Offices with our men! Apply with Re. 1 Stamp to Box No. 255, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10417

WANTED—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS and CLERKS for our Branches to be shortly opened in the Bombay Presidency. Experienced hands will be preferred. Cash security essential. Please apply with one anna stamp to S. N. CHAUDHRY, Secretary, The Bombay Mercantile Bank, Limited, Rang Mahall, LAHORE.
A19601

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of English for the Dayal Singh College, Lahore. Siary Rs. 200-25/2-400 with benefit of Provident Fund. Appointment temporary, in the first instance, with prospects of being made permanent after three years, HONORARY COLLEGE SECRETARY, Dayal Singh College Trust Society, LAHORE.
A 19642

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by a young and experienced graduate, holding diploma in Library Science. Excellent testimonials Refer to RAJBAHADUR, Vakil, Etah.
B R10418

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OPPOSITE MARINE LINES STATION, a very large FLAT and other rooms are TO BE LET for High Class Hindus.
C R10392

TO LET.—Very desirable office and residential premises on the 3rd floor at 14/19 Princess Street, Off Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines. Apply THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., at the same premises.
C R10343

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—Persons to buy grass in large quantities. Apply or see personally, TEHSILDAR RUDWARA, RAJPUTANA.
N 19645

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ROSE LICHIS—400 Rs. 3; 800 Rs. 5-4, MANGOES LANGRA 100 Rs. 9; Bombay 100 Rs. 7-8; Strong healthiest Grafts 100 Rs. 65; doz. Rs. 9; Thief rotproof pkg. Pkg., Rft., extra. Half advance. SUPDT. DARBHANGA GARDEN, Darbhanga, Tele:—"Garden."
T R10413

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut, (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry locally by regular training, as well as by correspondence, through printed lectures and grants Diplomas. Treats chronic and complicated cases through the case record form. Supplies medicine and accessories at wholesale rate. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal.
M R10202

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

Sunday Chronicle"

Medows St., Fort, Bombay

PERSONAL.

BOMBAY LANDLORDS desiring to ABOLISH the RENT ACT, should see immediately Mr. A. Moniz, 22, Watson's Hotel, Bombay, UNITED, YOU WILL SUCCEED; separated, you will be slaves.
R10421

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

1,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man. Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,

Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED for the Guru Ramdas Cotton-Spinning, Ginning and Weaving Mills, Amritsar, a CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, who can carry on the erection of Machinery, has a practical experience of about 15 or 20 years on Spinning and Carding and can spin Counts 2's to 50 according to the Weaving requirements.

Salary according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials should reach the PROPRIETOR before the 1st June, 1924, J. K. BABBAR and CO., Katra, Ahluwalian, AMRITSAR.
19646

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column

NOTICE.

IT Is HEREBY NOTIFIED that BABU UMASHANKER CHOUDHRY has left the service of Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills, Ltd., Gwalior, on the 2nd May, 1924. Any person doing any transaction with him after the said date will do so at his own risk.
C19643

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2546 of 1920.

MANECKCHAND JUXIBHAI ... Plaintiff.

vs.

CHUNILAL LOWJI and others ...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing, date the 4th day of September, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the Mody Khana Street, containing by admeasurement Two hundred and fifty-two and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 740-740. New Nos. 5959-5960, Old Survey Nos. 1098-1099 and New Survey No. 8543 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1068 of the Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1962-1963 and Street Nos. 70-72-74-133 to 139 and which hereditaments and premises are bounded, on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahim Abdool Cayum, on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage and the house of Moosa Mopla, on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street and on or towards the East by Mody Bay Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for the 2nd Defendant abovenamed at No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA
Commissioner.
C19585

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR-GENERAL of PORTUGUESE INDIA.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY AND NAVAL TAILORS AND GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS,

173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Bridegrooms will do well to consult us for their Wedding Garments before they place their orders elsewhere.

Wedding Dress Suit Complete from Rs. 119 to Rs. 195.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GILDER CROSS LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Dhunbai Sorabji Dajibhai Baria and Mr. Manekji Rustomji Patel, the surviving Trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Sorabji Dajibhai Baria, deceased, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date 7th July, 1920, and made between Mr. Tyebaly Camrudin of the one part and Mr. Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Baria, deceased, and the said Dhunbai Sorabji Dajibhai Baria and Mr. Manekji Rustomji Patel of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Mr. Tyebaly Camrudin the undermentioned property at the premises on TUESDAY, the 13th day of May, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure situate, lying and being at Gilder Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,940 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 339, 361, 362, 364, 365, 366 and 292, New Nos. 13857, 13876, 13877, 13878, 13879, 13880 and 13898, Old Survey Nos. 86-87-93 and 94 and New Survey Nos. 1/7012, 2/7013 and 2/7011 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the wall and thereafter the property of Haji Esmail Hassum, on or towards the West partly by K. B. Choksey's wall and thereafter the property of K. B. Choksey and partly by Gilder Cross Lane, on or towards the South by the Government passage and on or towards the North by K. B. Choksey's wall and thereafter the property of K. B. Choksey and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 4632, 4633 and 4634 and E Ward Nos. 2828 (1), 2828 (2) and 2828 (3) and Street Nos. 3, 3A, 3B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WINE MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,000 CASES ASAHI BEER.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to Apollo Street Post Office Fort, Bombay, by order of Habib Kara Bhimji Esq. and on account & at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. D. N. Marshall of Kamal Mansions Colaba who had purchased the goods under contract dated 25th February 1924, the undermentioned C. I. F. Bills of Landing & Insurance Policies etc. Re. 1,000 Cases Asahi Beer Shipped per S.S. "Bandra" to Basrah which left Bombay on 22nd April 1924 as Slow Mail.

The goods will be sold in suitable lots.

Terms—Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DHARAVI ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

By order of Gulamalli G. Merchant, Esq. pleader of the Mortgagee Ramjanally Gulamhussein and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Rahimbhai Molubhai and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 5th day of June, 1919, and made between the Mortgagor Rahimbhai Molubhai of the one part and Ramjanally Gulamhussein of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 17th day of May, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure, situated at Dharavi Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 709 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. nil New No. 1716 and New Survey No. 2/504 together with dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing there on assesed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 6266 (4) Street No. 1556 and bounded on or towards the East by property of Gilwood Fereira and of Rabics Molubhai on or towards the West party by Dharavi Road and partly by the property of Rahim Molubhai on or towards the North by Dharavi Road and on or towards the South by the property of Rahim Molubhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Gulamalli G. Merchant Esqr., Pleader for the Mortgagee at his office at the Corner of Carnac and Picket Road, Kalbadevi or to the under signed.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th May, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT JAKERYA MASJID STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees Bai Lulekhabai and Haji Essa Haji Oosman and on account and risk of the mortgagees Makbool Haji Kaloo, Baboo Haji Kaloo and Aboo Haji Kaloo and under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees in the deed of mortgage, dated 28th March 1923, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will TO-DAY TUESDAY, the 13th inst. sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that parcel of land of perpetual Fezendari situate on the West side of Jakerya Masjid Street together with the dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement about 150 5/9 sq. yds., registered under New Survey No. 2995, Cadestral Survey No. 1392, Division Inamdevi and assessed under B Ward No. 2733, Street No. 472-474 and bounded on the North by the charitable property of Haji Bachoo Ali, on the South by property of Abdulla Mammon, on the West by sweepers passage, on the East by Jakeria Masjid Street and which premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. PAYNE and CO., at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 13th May, 1924.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119 Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE-MAKERS.

Auction Sale of about 360 tons Crown L. M. Selected and Crown Star Indian Teak Squares and W. R. D. Second-Class and G. B. and W. D. Second-Class and Crown Star Bangkok Indian Teak Squares.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder, by order of Seth Ramprasad Kaluram:—

250 tons Crown L. M. Selected Teak Squares.

About 27 tons 47 Crown Star Indian Teak Squares.

About 17 tons 28 W. R. D. Second-Class Teak Squares.

About 17 tons 34 G. B. Teak Squares.

Also the following will be sold by Public Auction on the said date and terms by order of Seth Ramprasad Kaluram and on account and at the risk of Hassam Haji Habib:—

10 Teak Squares Second-Class Bangkok W. D., tons 7—18—3—1.

By order of Seth Ramprasad Kaluram and on account and at the risk of Hajee Abdul Gaffoor and Co.:—

16 Teak Squares Crown Star Bangkok Indian, tons 9—19—1—6.

Also

By order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co.:—

76 Teak Squares, tons 25—24—8—0.

30 Teak Squares, tons 5—42—2—1.

Printed conditions of sale can be had on application to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th May, 1924.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

An Auction sale of second hand CARS will be held on the 17th May, 1924, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at FORD SERVICE DEPOT., Woorli.

For further particulars apply to,

AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.,
Ford Building, Hughes Road, Bombay.

Established 1920.

Telegrams: "Automotive." Telephone: No.26106."

The ADVANCE MOTOR Co.

Motor Accessory Merchants, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY

Every Motor Requisite Provided. Largest Stocks in Western India.

GRAND DISPLAY.

When on a visit to Bombay, do not fail to call on us.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"TRIFLING WOMEN"
Featuring BARBARA LA MARR
and
RAMON NOVARRO.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"A WOMAN'S WOMAN"
Featuring MARY ALDEN.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"BEYOND THE ROCKS"
Featuring RUDOLPH VALENTINO
and
GLORIA SWANSON.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial & Popular

NOVELTY CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Kohinoor's Popular Film

"Tulsidas"

n 6 Reels of Enchantment and Devotion!

COCOGEM

IS COCOGEM FLAVOURLESS

COCOGEM is flavourless and will never give the slightest taste to any fried food, bread, pastry or sweetmeats.

This absolute lack of all flavour or taste is due to our specially developed processes of deodorizing and deflavourizing under high pressures with super-heated steam in sealed autoclaves.

These processes permanently remove every trace of cocoanut oil flavour and leave the finished Cocogem bland and tasteless.

Flavourless COCOGEM develops and increases the natural flavour or taste of food in which it is used.

COCOGEM challenges Comparison.

Sole Distributors for Bombay, (Excluding Sindh),

NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.,
227, Frere Road Fort, BOMBAY.
17

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PUNDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London). Scientific Astrologer and Palmist, Secretary British Institute of Mental Science, (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship, etc., at reasonable fees Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time, date, month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited, Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS.

Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY. Simply send your time and date of birth on writing letter. Special five years life reading with character sketch. Map of Heavens, longevity, finance, business prospects etc. Rs. 4/8. One year's with the above details Rs. 2. Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Re. 1/4. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. "S. S. Reuben, Karachi, writes:—Your predictions are admirable. You really deserve the title ASTROLOGER of ASTROLOGERS. Apply to:—THE BHARAT ASTROLOGICAL ASSEREMAN, Kasimkota, Vizag Dist. S. India

FIRST CLASS CENTRAL PROVINCES TEAK

The Imperial Gazetteer, Hoshangabad District (page 179,) says "The Teak of Rajaborari and Bori is the best in the Central Provinces." We own the Rajaborari Estate and are contractors for the Bori Range. The best teak of Central Provinces can therefore be had from us only. Logs and scantlings of all sizes available at moderate prices.

One inch planks, 3in. to 6in. wide, in stock lengths, about 2,000 cubic feet available at a reduced rate of Re. 3 to Rs. 3-12-0 per cubic foot according to width. F.O.R. Timarni G.I.P. Railway.

For detailed particulars, write to:—
THE MANAGER
Rajaborari Estate Timber Depot.,
Timarni, G.I.P. Railway.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 12.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 25/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 13/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 27/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/16
Bank's buying T T 1/4 7/8
Bank's buying D D 1/4 29/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 480
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 530
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 520

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 234

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167¼

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.37 3/8
London—Paris Frcs. 73.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60
London—Brussels Frcs. 89
London—Rome Liras 98

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, May 12. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 13/16
Bank Demand	1 4 13 16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 3/32
Fcs. Demand	486
American Dollars	329
Hongkong Dollars	172
Shanghai	234
Japan	131
Singapore	167 1/2

Market Steady.

London, May 10

Consols 2 1/2 per cent.
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs
Rentes 3 Per cent 53
Berlin Cheques on London
Bar Silver Spot 33 3/4
" 2 months hence 33 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver—Little Continental buying and some Bear covering.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7 1923.
Interest day to day loans 1 1/2
7 days arket loans 2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, May 10.	
Stockholm		16.53
Christiania		31.23
Amsterdam		11.68
Switzerland		24.61
	Yesterdays.	
Belgium	88.62	89.06
Athens	210.00	199.50

London 9th Cuban Sugar May Sellers 21/9
" 10th " May Value 21/9

Exchange on London in Paris 72.95
" Germany
" Italy 98.07

New York, May 10
Demand Bills 4.37.25

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 10

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st 3
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 3 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
" " " 6 " 4 3/4
" 6 per cent Rentes 24 3/4
TIN BLOCK £ 225 1/2

WAR LOANS.

London, May 10

Funding Loan 4%1960/90 £ 88 1/8 unchd
Victory Bonds 4 % 92 3/8 "
War Loan 5% 1929/47 £ 100 5/8 "
Consols 2 1/2% 57 1/2 "
Rupee Paper 5 1/2% 46 1/2 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % 61 "
(Sterling Loan)
Govt. Securities 3 % 56 7/8 "

London, May 10

Conversion Loan £ 77 5/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan £ 101 7/8
5 per cent Indian Loan £ 111

BULLION.

BOMBAY, May 12.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 25-11
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25-11
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/10/9
Bar silver ready, Rs. 80-11
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 80-14
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81-4

LONDON, May 10.

Bar gold ready, £ 4-14-7
Silver ready, d. 33.12
Silver forward, d. 33-8
TONE OF SILVER—
India and China bought. Steady. Reaction possible.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 12.

Ready.—25-11-6
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Vaisakh 25-11-0 25-12-6 25-11-6
Geth 25-10-6 25-11-6 25-11-0
Toji Mandi.
Vaisakh 0—2—6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 12.

To-day Reuter reported a decline of about 40 points in American futures and a rise of about 29 points in Liverpool. The American market gave way owing to week-end realization.

We have to-day had a cable from Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden & Co., under date the 10 instant as follows:—

"General feeling bullish on strong statistics and continuation of low temperature; further rains rather general."

A greater portion of the previous day's advance in America having been lost, the Marwari bazaar here opened this morning for F G M G Broach April/May 1924 delivery easier at Rs. 579. In the beginning the market gave way on scattered selling to Rs. 577 but quickly improved to Rs. 578 on general buying. Since then the rate again declined to Rs. 576 on Marwari Jobbers selling and was at 4-30 p.m. quoted at Rs. 576½. New crop April/May 1925 Broach after having opened to-day at Rs. 515 advanced by half a rupee on a Commission House buying, the rate at 4-30 p.m. being quoted at Rs. 515½. At the Cotton Depot, Sewree, the market opened at Rs. 516 and going down by a rupee closed at Rs. 515½ at 6-30 p.m.

Fine M G Oomra May 1924 was in the beginning quoted at Rs. 554 and after giving way by a rupee on scattered selling the market remained featureless, the rate at 4-30 p.m. being quoted at Rs. 553; whilst July Oomra after having opened at Rs. 555 fluctuated within range of a rupee, the closing quotation at 4-30 being Rs. 556. New crop Oomra for December/January 1925 delivery was throughout the day quoted at Rs. 476.

F G M G Bengal for May 1924 delivery was nominally quoted at Rs. 550 and for July delivery at Rs. 532, whilst for new crop December/January 1925 the rate was Rs. 436.

The ready demand on Saturday had somewhat slackened off and only about 3,000 bales changed hands.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—

Bengals—

	to-day	up/date
Sind/Punjab	200	1,000
Rajputana	100	100
Total	300	1,800
Broach—		
Saw-Ginned Dharwar	100	200
Punjab/American	Nil	300
Navsari	600	1,600
Kadi/Viramgaon	Nil	100
Total	700	2,200
Oomra fine.—		
Berar	200	700
Central Provinces No. 1	200	1,000
Central Provinces No. 2	100	500
Total	500	2,200

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 12
6—30 P. M.

Fully Good Broach ..April/May 1924 573 1/2
" " " " 1925 515 1/2

Gotn— 0—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 12

Ready:— 80—13—0
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Vaisakh 80-12-0 81-2-0 80—14—0
Geth 81—4—0 81—8—0 81—4—0
Toji Mandi.
Vaisakh 0—10—0
Geth 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, May 12.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 67/12
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/6
per cent Tax Free Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/14
per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99-1
5½ per cent War Loan due 1925 Rs. 103/4
5½ per cent War Loan due 1928 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/13
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/10
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1931 Rs. 104/4
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/14
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/10
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77/8
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/8
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/8

SHARES.

Chartered Bank £ 19 1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp £ 132 1/2
National Bank £
Eastern " £ 5 5/8
P & O. Banking Corp £ 12 1/2
National Bank of India Ltd £ 4 1/2

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 395, Alliance 80, Apollo 20; Bombay Cotton 500; Bombay Dyeing 673/12; Century 350; Central India 460; Colaba Land 167/8; Crescent 221/4; Edward Sassoon 190xd; Fazulbhoy 815; Indian Bleaching 196xd; Indore Malwa 367/8; Kohinoor 1050; Madhowji 250; Mathuradas 295; New Great 330; New City 265; Pearls 432/8; Phoenix 430xd; Premier 98/12; Shapurji 230; Sholapur 12500; Simplex 235; Standard 1500; Swadeshi 493/12; Tata Mill 232/8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 475; Alcock 172xd; B. Burma 285; B. Burma N I 62/8 Bt Burma Pet. 5/6; B. Tramway 87/8 Bombay Steam 80; Bundi Cement 7/14xd; Kacni Ordy. 72/8; Katni Defd. 185; New India Insur. 13/8; Shivrajpur 33/8; Tata Iron Ord. 25/8; Tata Iron Defd. 85; Tata Hydro 672/8, Scindia Steam 6.

BANKS.

Imperial 1405; Imperial 357/8; India 83/8 Central 25; Eastern 76xd.

Fully Good Bengal	..May	—	530
Fully Good Bengal	..July	..	532
" "	..	Dec/Jan 19.5	435
Fine Oomra	..	..May ..	552
Fine Oomra	..	..July ..	554
" "	..	..Dec./Jan 1925	474 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May. 12

Description, Super-Fine,	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	565	550	535 520
M. G. Oomra No. 3	577	567	552 ..
M. G. Broach No. 2	605	595	585 575
M. G. Mahva	567	557	542 —
M. G. Khandesh	572	562	547 ..
M. G. Southerns No.	..		605 595
F G Fair			585

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 12

Fully Good Broach April/May	1924	577
" " " "	1925	515
" " Bengal May	..	532
" " July	..	534
" Dec/January, 1925	..	436
Fine Oomra May	—	554
" " July	..	557
" Dec/Jan 1925		476
Fully Good Southerns May June	—	582
" Aug/Sept		587

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

12th May 1924.

New York Market 10th May 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices	Last known Prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
31.30	May			31 00—30	
28 15	July	28 89—26		28.70—40	
25 73	Oct.			25.00—33	
24.70	Dec.			24.36—34	

Telegraphic market advices: July highest 29.06, lowest 28.73, range .33 points Some realizing. Evening up over sunday.

Liverpool Market 10th May 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
17.33	May	17.66+23		17.53+20	
16.70	July	16.95+25	16.90+20	16 90+20	
14.64	Oct.			14.85+21	
14 12	Jan.	14.30+18		14 32+20	
14.00	Mar.			14.20+20	
Egyptian					
21 76	July			21.67—09	
19 99	Nov			19.05+05	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Weather cold, light rains in the Central belt and cold, light rains in the New York sales Texas. Entire belt cloudy. ated at 325,000. futures on Friday last estim buying new crop.

(2) Saturday market. Fav from Waco (Texas): "Waxahachie Hillsboro all up. about 90 per cent. planted nearly rting Light rain last night but very cold, h tender plants and makes considerable ing necessary."

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under: "Old crop bears nervous. Texas outlook decidedly less favourable. Weather generally too cold and rainy."

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 8th may 1924.

Bales
2960,405

Same time last season. 3077.663

Exports from 1st September 1923 to 8th May 1924.

	1923-24	1922-23
Great Britain	138.957	97,480
Continent	778.934	541,355
China	168.893	310,736
Japan	1097.259	1345,912
American and Coast Ports	47,019	43,065
	2231,062	2338,548

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Mills, Exporters and Dealers in Bombay on 8th May 1924 926,053

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, May 10.

		Bales
Total in Sight	.. ..	10,460.000
Egyptian Visible Supply	..	259,000
East Indian " "	..	354.000
American " "	..	1.741.000
Other " "	..	147,000
Total Sales	.. ..	39,000
East Indian Sales	.. ..	1,700
East Indian Stock	.. ..	112,000
" " Forwarded	..	3,100
" " Actual Export		400
" " Imports	..	10,000
" " Speculation	..	4,500
American Afloat	.. ..	26,000
East Indian Afloat	.. ..	114,000
Total Afloat	.. ..	201,000

COTTON.

Liverpool, May. 10

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp	200
" " Sales of East Indian	100
Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—
Mid Americans Small Cusmiss 18.12
Egyptian F. G. F Sakels 23.85
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)
New Orleans 10 a. m.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, May 10

M. G. Bengal, Good	.. ..	11.35
" " Fully Good	.. ..	11.75
" " Fine	.. ..	12.15
No. 1 Oomra, Good	.. ..	11.75
" " Fully Good	..	12.25
" " Fine	.. ..	12.75
M. G. Broach, Good	.. ..	13.50
" Fully Good	.. ..	13.90
" Fine	.. ..	14.30
M. G. Scinde, Good	.. ..	11.25
" " Fully Good	.. ..	11.65
" " Fine	.. ..	12.05

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 12.

Months	To-day's price.
May	17 35+18
June	—
July	16.76+14
Aug.	—
Sept.	..
Oct.	14.66+19
Nov.	..
December	..
January	14.13+19
Feb.	..
Mar.	13.98+22
April	..
May	13 89+18

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 10.

Months	To-day's Price
May	17 53+20
June	17 36+21
July	16 90+20
August	16 18+18
September	15 50+18
October	14.85+21
November	14.51+20
December	14.41+19
January	14.32+20
February	14 32+29
March	14 20+29
April	14.13+20
May	14 07+20

Tone—Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICE

Liverpool, May 10

Months.	To-days price.
May	22.27+09
June	21 97+09
July	21 67+09
Aug.	21 26+09
Sept.	20 8.+05
Oct.	19 65 unchd
Nov	19 06+05
December	18 80 unchd.
January	18 65 "
Feb	18 57 "
Mar	18 45 "
April	18 45 "
May	18 45 "

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 10

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		5,000
" Exports to Great Britain		..
" " to Continent		..
Futures at New York		
" "	May	30.98—32
" "	July	28.75 40
" "	October	25.00—03
" "	Dec.	24.36—34
Spot Cotton at New York		31.35—35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		30.50—3
Futures	July	28.32—36
" "	Oct	24.30—30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		14 7/8
Silver Foreign mined		65 3/8

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May. 12 (6- p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
White Delhi 70-30	44 8 0	6 8 0
White Cawnpore		
Wheat,	44 0 0	6 7 0
70-30 Bangla	47 0 0	6 12 0
Wheat, Karab Katni	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown pore	10 14 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow pore	11 12 0	12 3 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 7 0	11 13 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-2	65 0 0	13 0 0
Teelseed Gajjar 50-50	60 0 0	12 0 0
Teelseed, Black	11 8 0	12 0 0
Poppyseed, White	71 0 0	....
Groundnuts	9 4 0	9 8 0
Mowraseed	30 0 0	..
Barley	75 0 0	15 6 0
Castorseed	..	
Cotton Seeds Ready	5 11 0	
Delivery	Rs. a. p.	
Forward.	6 8 9	
Wheat, May	1 9	
Wheat, A/S	2 9	
Linseed, May	12 12 0	
Linseed Sept.	12	
Groundnuts J/J		
Teelseed Gajjar 85-15 J/J	0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Vaisakh	76 11 0	
Cotton Seeds J/J	5 12	

WHEAT.

London, May 10

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs.	4/
A/M Paid	
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs.	9
A/M Sellers	42
AUSTRALIAN M/J paid Buyers	47/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J paid	31/
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C I F M/J Buyers firm	45/3
Wheat soft Red Karachi per 492 lbs C I F A/M Sellers	44/3
Wheat Afloat to U K	2.485.000
Tone—Inctive	

LINSEED.

London, May. 10.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags May/June Done and Sellers	£ 19 5/16
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net May/Aug Paid	36/9
" Sept/Dec. Done Sellers	36
Linseed Afloat 54,000 tons	
Linseed La Plata argentine M/J Quiet	£ 17 5/8
Cottonseed Bombay M/J Selleas	£ 10
Castorseed Bombay Sellers firm M/J	£ 24 3/4

LONDON, May 10.

Business was done to-day in Wheat Parcel choice white Karachi at 45/3 for May-June shipment.

RUBBER.

London, May. 10.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June/July	11 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe May	11 1/2

Tone—Steady moderate business

SHARE BAZAR.

12th MAY, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	395	395	
Bombay Cotton	500	500	
Bombay Dyeing	671-4 67-8 80	77-8-673-12	
Century	346-4-52-8	51 4-350	
Nagpur		460	
Colaba	168-8-80	168-12-167-8	
Crescent ex-divi.	2213-22-23-12	22-8-221-4	
Indore ex-divi.	365	65-367-8	
Kohinoor	1050	1050	
New Great	330-23-12-32-8	330-33	
Pearl ex-divi.	430-8-2	431-4-13-8	
Phoenix	430	430	
Bharucha	220-27-8	220	
Simplex	236-27-8-37-8	37-8 235	
Swan ex-divi.	750	750	
Swadesh	493-12-90-95	95-493-12	
Pabni	285	280	
Fazal	805 1-18-12	20-816-4	
Mathuradas	295	295	
Tata Mill	232 8	232-8	
Globe	57-8	57-8	
Mysore	106-4	106-4	
Madhavji	250	250	
Finlay ex-divi.	550	550	
Gokak	106-4	106-4	
Edward Sassoon	190	190	
Meyer Sassoon	132-8	132-8	
Alcock	172-8	172-8	
Bombay Burma Old	285	285	
Bombay Elec. Tram	87-8	87-8	
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	80	80	
Bundi Cement	8—	8	
Central E. Mining	19	20	
Indian Cement	50	19-8	
Katni Cement Ordy.			
Shivrajpur			
Tata Steel Ordy.	25-4	25-7	
Tata Steel Defd.	87-8-76-4-87-8	86-4-85	

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 10.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
May Sellers	25/3
July Sellers	22/3
July-Sept Sellers	22/-
Fine White Java C & F Bombay	
July-Sept Sellers.	22/4
Fine White Java C and F Karachi	
July September Sellers	22/4
Yesterdays Caban Sugar May Nominal Value	22/6

SUGAR TRUST REPORT.

WELTEVREDEN, May 10.

Sugar Trust reports that there was no business during the whole week. In second-hand market, business was done in Superior Sugar for—

June-July delivery from 15 to 15½ guilders per picul.

July-August delivery from 14¼ to 14 7/8 guilders per picul.

September-October at 14¾ guilders.

To-day's quotations are for—

June delivery 15 guilders, Buyers.

July-August 14 3/8 done.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN & CO.)

BOMBAY, 12th May, 1-30 p.m.

The market to-day has opened with a steadier tone throughout. Spot Sugar opened with an improvement of 3as. per Cwt. and has maintained the opening levels throughout the day, with a very good purchase demand, as shown by to-day's off-take amounting to 6400 bags. A similar improvement of 2 to 4as. per cwt. has been evidenced in Transhipment rates also. Forward positions rule steady.

The following are the latest quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar ready, Rs. 23 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment ex. Bond. Rs. 18/2 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment S S Nurjehan Rs. 18.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment April sh. 24/10 per cwt. FBH
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June/July sh. 22/6 per cwt. FBH.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July/Sept. sh. 21/8 per cwt. FBH.
Tone:—Market steady.

METALS.

London, May 10.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B	£ 62 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 84 1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 8—
Hard Spelter nominal.	£ 28 3/8
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 1/8
TIN BLOCK	£ 215 1/2

BRASS

Bombay, May 12

		Per md.	Rs. a. p
Brass, English		3/4	65 0 0
Do		1	62 8 0
Do		1 1/4	62 8 0
Do		1 1/2	62 8 0
Do		1 3/4	62 8 0
Do		2	62 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, May 12

		per md.	Rs. a. p
Copper, English		3/4	71 0 0
Copper		1/	71 8 0
Copper		1 1/4	71 8 0
Copper	American	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper,		1 3/4	72 8 0
Copper		2/	72 8 0
Copper	Copper Bars		61 0 0
Copper	Point		29 0 0
Japanese C	ish Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka			41 8 0
Copper, Engl			79 8 0
Brass Bars			18 0 0
Pat Klal			61 0 0
Lead, Country	tal 3/4		60 8 0
German Brass, M	/2 1 3/4 to 2	/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	71 0 0
1 1 1/4 to 1 1			72 0 0
English Copper 1			72 0 0
American Copper 3/	" 1 1/4		72 8 0

TEA COMPANIES' DIVIDENDS.

Yokai has declared final dividend of 10 per cent. with bonus of 20 per cent., making a total distribution of 4 3 per cent. per annum. Isabheel has given final dividend of 30 per cent. making a tot al of 30 per cent. and Longai Valley has declared 30 per cent. and Derby a dividend of 30 per cent. making total distribution of 40 per cent. per annum.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 12.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m on 10th May, 1924.

Cotton	8,568 Bales
Wheat	12,919 Cwts
Linseed	12,819 "
Rapeseed etc	1,102 "
Gingellyseed	224 "
Poppyseed	332 "
Groundnuts	747 "
Castorseed	5 330 "
Rice	9,088 "
Myrabollams	5 087 "
Cottonseed	859 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,998 "
Juwar	359 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	1,303 "
Bajri	796 "
Coal	90 Tons

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, May 12.

		per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kasi chand	..No.	14 1/2	1 0 6
Kilachand	..No.	20 1/2	1 2 6
Currimbhai	..No.	12 1/2	0 15 6
Elphinstone	..No.	12 1/2	0 15 6
David	..No.	10 1/2	0 15 3
Shapurji	..No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Trikamdas	..No.	10 1/2	0 15 6
Sattara	..No.	10 1/4	0 15 6
Shapurji	..No.	6 1/2	0 13 6
Lighthouse	..No.	6 1/2	0 12 9
Japan	..No.	40 /1	1 13 0
Japan	..No.	42 /2	1 14 6
Japan	..No.	20	1 2 9
Japan	..No.	32	1 9 0

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, May 11.

	Rs. A. P
Khadi	
Textile	1 2 3
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Elphinstone	1 1 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches	
Standard per lb.	1 9 6
Century per lb.	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 9 6
Phoenix per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb	1 7 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 6
Long. Cloth × Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40	
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1 7 3
Spring (Merchant) per lb	1 7 3
Fahelvan "	1 6
Century (Bugle) per lb	1 6 6
Chula	1 6 6
Salita:—	
Pebaney per lb.	1 8 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 6
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 6
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 14 6
Phoenix per piece	6 14 6
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 6
Pearl	7 4 6
Check 5 1/2 lbs. Grey Drill:—	
Pearl per piece	7 8 6
Bleached Check:—	
Kastuschand per piece	8 6 6
Bombay United per piece	8 4 6
Black Check 5 lb.—	
Pearl	12 12 6
Hindustan	12 12 6

CALCUTTA LETTER.

SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

MR. C. R. DAS AS "PEACEMAKER."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

Mr. C. R. Das who has been condemned more men once as a disturber of the peace, has played with remarkable success the role of peacemaker with regard to two momentous issues. The sweepers' strike which lasted three days might have involved the whole city and paralised the entire system of conservancy in Calcutta. The promptitude and resourcefulness of Mr. C. R. Das saved the situation before much harm was done. Acting in a truly democratic spirit, the Mayor of the Corporation went down to the coolies himself and listened to their grievances. Certain demands were made. One was that the sweepers should get their wages earlier than the 24th of the month. Another was that their wages should be increased. A third was that they should get their wages for the three days they were on strike. The Mayor promised (1) that they would get their pay for the present month on the 15th instead of on the 24th, (2) that their pay for the three days of the strike would not be deducted, (3) that their grievances would be considered by the Corporation within a month.

These promises of the Mayor who is also a leader of the people were received with much satisfaction, and the unsightly heaps of rubbish which had accumulated in several parts of the city were cleared in no time. If the circumstance by itself does not sound very romantic, still it was evident that under less skilled leadership the situation might have become extremely aggravating. In promising wages for the three days the men were on strike, Mr. Das showed imagination which should prove an example to all employers of labour. This was the first difficulty with which the Swarajist Corporation was confronted, and the easy manner in which the trouble has passed away speaks much to their credit and promises well for the future.

One remarkable and happy event of the strike was that respectable Bengalee young men gave a fine example of their sense of civic duty, and public spirit. In one of the streets of the northern portion of the city, much refuse had gathered and the presence in the midst of all this rubbish of a carcass which somebody had thrown into the street, threatened the health of the locality. A Subedar of the late Bengalee Regiment, Babu Hirendra Nath Sircar, and Mr. Amiya Nihar Bose, personal assistance to the Director-General of Commercial intelligence, started to clean the lane, and a number of the young men joined them with much enthusiasm. It took two hours' strenuous work to clean the street, but at the end of it those young men had established a most commendable example.

C. R. DAS AND THE MOHANT.

To get back to the uncrowned king of the city, Mr. C. R. Das, has been trying with every chance of success, to bring peace to the shrine of Tarkeswar. The arrest of Swami Sachidanand was followed by the arrest of five Satyagrahi Volunteers, and there is no lack of enthusiasm amongst the reformers court arrest. Swami Viswanand of whom the country heard so much in another connection some years ago, has also espoused the course of reform, and has sent to the Press what sounds a sensational communique. He invites all whom it may concern to go to him, and he offers to take them to certain ladies who are now in Calcutta, who are in a position to give some highly damaging evidence of the outrages of the Mohant. He throws out the confident challenge that the best supporters of the Mohant will become his enemies when they hear the tale of injustice and outrage which these ladies "of high social position" can narrate. Meanwhile, the Mohant himself has come down to Calcutta to negotiate a settlement. He has his own story of unselfish charities of which he is the dispenser, of which the statesman makes special mention of Rs. 55,000 donated by him to the Boyscouts in honour of the Prince of Wales's visit, and Rs. 70,000 to war charities during the last war. This loyalty of the Mohant has no doubt secured for him the sympathy of the executive, but he has certainly to offer more convincing vindication of himself than has hitherto been forthcoming with regard to the grave specific charges that are made against him. Mr. C. R Das has been carrying on negotiations to secure some peace, and has telegraphed alike to the manager of the Mohant's estates and Swami Sachidanand advising that neither party should be agressive pending his attempt to effect an amicable settlement. It is understood that the situation is hopeful thanks to the intervention of the leader of the Swarajists.

EUROPEAN BY-ELECTION.

A meeting of the European Association of the city was held the other day to find out whether the two candidates for a seat in the Bengal Council were Die-Hards enough to merit the suffrages of their constituency. Mr. F. E. James, who is a General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and who stands as a candidate seems to have been suspected to be too pious to be representative of his community. His views on drink were particularly in request, for the European community here dreads even Swaraj less than prohibition. Mr. James had to assure his hearers that he was against prohibition and the audience seems to have been considerably comforted by the confession of their candidate that he was not an abstainer himself. Mr. James is an English gentleman of a type not generally sighted East of the Suez and is not free from imputations of liberalism. The questions put to him were not of the type which elicit views on particular problems. They were, significantly enough, actuated by a desire to find out the basic psychology of their candidate, or to put it less euphemistically, to iscover his real intentions. Mr. James acquitted himself in his replies as well as could be expected, but one may well wonder whether the constituency will risk sending him up. He is not the type it wants. He has not the hauteur characteristic of the Anglo-Indian, and he has not the gift for the vulgar and vapid utterance of which a present tribune of the European community delivered himself after the release of Mahatma Gandhi.

DISCUSSION ON STEEL-TRADE TARIFF.

The proposals of the tariff board have again formed the subject of discussion. Some of our astute British Critics who sharpen their viets after tiffin on Tuesdays told us that the proposals were clear proof of the pass to which the affairs of the Tatas have come. Unable to face the trade slumps by the strength of their own independent merit and burdened with a management which is too expensive to be businesslike, the Tatas, we are asked to believe, have manoeuvred to get the support of the tariff board to buttress up an edifice tottering from its own top-heaviness. The chairman of the meeting said that several intrigues seem to have been behind the proposals. The whole chorus of British opinion was against any form of protection for the steel-trade. There was a liberal display of tenderness for the Consumer which is the economic counterpart of interest in the masess of which we hear so much in the politics. On the whole, it was the logic and morals of the shop keeper with whom disparagement of the wares of his rival in the chief business interest, and need not concern us very deeply. Mr. Devi Prosad Khaitan who was the chief speaker at the meeting presented his case with a clearness of reasoning and a sense of assurance worthier of a better audience. The most severe free-trader, Mr. Khaitan said, could not have laid down more liberal principles than the tariff board and he brushed aside as a "phantom" the tender argument about the burden of the Consumer.

In sad contrast to the unambiguous and unqualified statement of Mr. Khaitan, Mr. B. C. Pal has given his "Tentative Views" on the subject while yet on the "search for light." Mr. Pal is obsessed with several phantoms. He is not sure whether the Consumer will not be seriously affected. He is not sure whether Protection, in this instance, will produce the benefits claimed for it as an "insurance against infant industries." He is not assured whether subsidies are not a better method of attaining the desired end. More interesting than his economics in his personal confession:—

"I have been brought up in Free Trade traditions. At one time I thought with many of my countrymen, that this Free Trade had killed the old manufactures and industries of India. With larger experience, I found that this was not so, and it was not Free Trade but Protection which killed our flourishing industries first, and, having done so, this so-called Free Trade stepped into the breach and captured our markets."

In the later phase of his evolution, Mr. Pal is more full than is, perhaps, wholesome of personal apologies. It is interesting and touching to hear of larger experience "and of the mellow radiance of riper years. But it is rather unfortunate that Mr. Pal has chosen the Anglo-Indian press for the channel of his views. If people's larger experience and riper years bring them such friends, we can only console ourselves somewhat in the manner of Shakespear's reflection that old age, like adversity brings us strange bed-fellows.

HINDU PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

The holding of this conference at Serajganj next month need rouse no suspicious speculation. But the circumstances of a public meeting held the other day to decide on the place of meeting justify a little surprise. It was feared by certain speakers at the meeting that if they held their Conference at the same place where the Provincial Conference is also to be held, a clash might result between the two. Mr. C. R. Das and his Hindu-Moslem pact were stated to be the probable causes of a collision. There was considerable nervousness on this point, and some laboured appeals to courage and religious enthusiasm had to be made by Sjt. Sham Sunder Chakrabarty and others before the gathering could make off their dread of C. R. Das and his battalions. Why was all this fear? What were the reason of the unwillingness of these men to face the Provincial Conference? It was all because of the Pact The anti-pactists would rather hold a session of their Conference at some place from where the Swarajists had departed, and pass unchallenged a verdict on behalf of Bengal against the Hindu-Moslem Covenant, than face their most unsparing critics in open combat and stand by the general decision. In their reluctance to proceed to Serajganj they gave the show away. Better Counsels prevailed in the end, and the Hindu Sabha leaders will now proceed to Serajganj. We shall have an opportunity of finding out what Bengal really thinks of this pact, when the Conferences meet in June.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The past week has not witnessed any material change in the tone of our market, which remains quiet with values inclined to be easier. Apart from some small lots of Grey Dhooties for July-August shipment and a few sales of "ready" Grey Shirtings the period has been most uninteresting. A certain amount of enquiry was in evidence during the earlier days of the week, but enhanced limits from Home coupled with a weakening of Sterling exchange have widened the gulf between our respective markets, and in consequence negotiations, which might have been brought to book had conditions remained constant, have perforce been abandoned.

Grey Shirtings.—This section has experienced an exceedingly quiet period, but in spite of comparatively negligible sales values show no change on last week's rates. The unsatisfactory reports of plague from Tirhoot are, unfortunately, interfering with deliveries of the heavier class of Shirtings which go to that district.

Grey Dhooties.—Values are again easier to the extent of about 3 pies per pair. Some small sales are reported to have taken place, but the demand is poor.

Whites.—These still fail to attract any attention, but prices remain steady. Deliveries do not show any improvement.

Miscellaneous.—The past two days have witnessed a slight improvement in the disposal of fancy goods, and a little replacement business is reported to have been negotiated.

Yarns.—The improvement in the demand for 40s. counts, which we mentioned in our last report, has not, unfortunately, been maintained. It would appear, therefore, that the sales of Japanese spinnings which were reported last week, have satisfied the demand, for the time being.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bunnermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-6-0.

Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-10 0.

T. Red Yarn Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-7-6 to 2-2-6.

Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10-15-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 15-0-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 16-1-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10¼ lbs. Rs. 15-4-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 13-0-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 18-8-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 8-11-0 per piece.

*Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 35 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 23-0 per piece.

*Wh. Shtgs. 98 35 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 23-0 per piece.

*Wh. Shtgs. 99 35 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 24-0 per piece.

*Wh. Shtgs. Raja 35 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 11-4 per piece.

*The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

The better feeling which was noticeable in the tone of our market towards the close of last week, has been well maintained. Demand has shown a further improvement and some good clearances have been effected. Values remain steady at the rates quoted last week.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10½s Rs. 4-11-0 to 4-15-0.

Mule 12½s Rs. 4-14-0 to 5-2-6.

Mule 14½s Rs. 5-2-0 to 5-6-0.

Mule 16½s Rs. 5-4-0 to 5-8-0.

Mule 20½s Rs. 5-10-0 to 5-14-0.

Mule 22s Rs. 5-14-3 to 6-2-3.

COAL.

There is no material change in the market, which remains very quiet, with little demand. The wagon supply continues very unsatisfactory especially for up-country. Raisings are fairly good.

The following are the current quotations:—

Desherghur Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 12.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 10.

11 and 12 Seams, Jherria Rs. 6 to Rs. 7.

10 Seam, Jherria Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6.

Raneegunge Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 8.

GUNNY MARKET.

Calcutta 6th May, 1924.

Heavy Goods.—This market continued to rule dull for the greater part of the interval and values again declined. Trade generally has been of a restricted nature and confined to small miscellaneous lots. Latterly, a steadier tone prevailed and West Coast goods came in for further attention, but the resultant business has been limited.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags (33x23 hd.) 24 ozs. for July at Rs. 35 0-0, for October at Rs. 33-12-0, for January at Rs. 31-12-0; D. W. Nitrate Bags (33x24 hd.) 25 ozs. for July and early August at Rs. 36-8-0 to Rs. 36-12-0; B. Twills for May at Rs. 50-12-0; B. Twills (42½y25 hd.) for July at Rs. 51-0-0 basis; Liverpool Twills for 15th May at Rs. 59-12-0; Liverpool Twills (41½x24 hd.) for July at Rs. 58-0-0 basis; Cornsacks (41½x24 hd.) for July at Rs. 50-4-0 basis; Twills Ore Pockets (28 ozs.) for May at Rs. 44-8-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for October/December at Rs. 62-8-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6x8) 2¼lbs. for June at Rs. 58-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for May at Rs. 50-12-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 61-0-0, for 15th May at Rs. 59-12-0 to Rs. 59-8-0 to Rs. 60-0-0, for May at Rs. 59-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 54-8-0 to Rs. 55-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 53-8-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for May at Rs. 52-0-0 to Rs. 53-0-0, for June at Rs. 51-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 48-8-0 to Rs. 48-12-0, for August/September at Rs. 48-4-0 to Rs. 48-8-0 for September at Rs. 48-8-0; Woolpacks for July at Rs. 2-13-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for May at Rs. 41-0-0 to Rs. 40-8-0, for October at Rs. 36 0-0, for January/March at Rs. 35-0-0; Hy. C.'s for May at Rs. 50-8-0; A Twills for May at Rs. 62-0-0 to Rs. 63-0-0.

For the Up-Country and Bombay.—B. Twills for May at Rs. 50-12-0; Liverpool Twills for July/September at Rs. 54-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 53-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 52-0-0.

Hessians.—have met with very little enquiry and both shippers and speculators have shewn little disposition to operate for the near or forward positions. Values have fluctuated within narrow limits from day to day, and only a small business has been done for near shipments.

9 porters for Ready at Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 14-9-0 to Rs. 14-13-0 to Rs. 14-10-0, for May/June at Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 14-10-0 to Rs. 14-13-0 to Rs. 14-10-0, for July/September at Rs. 14-14-0 to Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 14-12-0 to Rs. 14-9-0, for October/December at Rs. 14-12-0 to Rs. 14-6 0 to Rs. 14-12-0 to Rs. 14-8-0.

50" 10 ozs. for May at Rs. 18-0-0.

11 porters for Ready at Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 19-6-0 to Rs. 19-6-0 to Rs. 19-4-0, for May/June at Rs. 19-10-0 to Rs. 19-2-0 to Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 19-6-0, for July/December at Rs. 19-10-0 to Rs. 19-4-0 to Rs. 19-10-0 to Rs. 19-6-0, for October/December at Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 18-10-0.

45" 11ozs. for Ready at Rs. 19-6-0.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

IN POUNDS STERLING.

Remittances during the month of April 1924.	
Sterling purchases in India	5,130,000
Sterling taken over in London	...
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury.	...
Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury.	...
Council Bills	...
Total	5,130,000

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 12.

Rainfall has decreased considerably in North East India. It has been local in Assam and has occurred at a few stations in Bengal and Bihar. A few falls have also been reported from Kashmir, Madras and Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Sibsagar, half an inch; Silchar, three quarters; Cherrapunji, one and a half; Narayangunj, one; Noakhali, two; Naya Dumka, three quarters.

Forecast.—Increase in Kashmir and Bengal.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 12th May 1924.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 12th May 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab:—Skies are heavily clouded over the southwest division and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is in defect. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both lower than usual at Rawalpindi and Delhi and the latter alone at Ambala only.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the west of the province and clear over the east. The air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was almost normal while the minimum was considerably below it in the whole of the division. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 106 deg. at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the division; the minimum was higher than usual at Mount Abu and lower at Ajmer. Jacobabad recorded a maximum temperature of 111 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded over Cutch and west Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and at Neemuch and Rajkot. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both higher than usual at Deesa and the latter alone lower at Bhuj and Neemuch. The maximum temperature in the division yesterday was 112 deg. at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Raipur and Nagpur and generally in defect elsewhere. Temperature was almost normal except at Jubbulpore where the minimum was lower than usual. The thermometer rose to 111 deg. at Akola and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded over Bombay and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is almost as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal. At Bombay the highest temperature recorded yesterday was 92.5 deg. (1.5 deg. above normal) and the lowest 81.0 deg. (about 1 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the south Bombay Deccan and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad and in defect in the northwest of the division. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both higher than usual at Nizamabad and the former alone at Belgaum. The thermometer rose to 112 deg. at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in the Madras Deccan; Cuddapah has had 0.29". Elsewhere weather has been dry.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 11th May 1924 issued from Simla:—The depression in northeast India has passed away after causing widespread rainfall round the head of the Bay. Rainfall has been local in Assam, Bengal Orissa, Hyderabad and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in Burma, Chota Nagpur, the east Central Provinces and southeast Madras.

The Chief amounts were:—Akyab two inches; Maymyo, Tezpur, Cox's Bazar one; Chittagong one and a half; Jessore three-quarters; Noakhali, Khulna two; Midnapore one and a half; Hanamkonda a half; Trivandrum one and ahalf and Tinnevelly a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY THE 12TH OF MAY 1924

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st May to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st May to date.
PUNJAB—					
Multan	104.2	74.4	..	..	—0.09
Rawalpindi	90.0	59.8	..	2.17	+1.67
Lahore	100.0	71.6	..	0.77	+0 54
Hissar	104.0	72.0	..	..	—0.06
Ambala	99.8	68.0	..	0.45	+0.13
Delhi	95.0	67.5	..	0.62	+0.46
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	103.5	67.2	..	..	—0.16
Mainpuri	104.1	67.4	..	0.23	+0.12
Jhansi	106.0	2.8	..	..	—0.04
Cawnpore	101.8	69.7	..	0.18	+0.11
Allahabad	104.9	70.0	..	..	—0.08
SIND—					
Jacobabad	110.7	81.4	..	..	—0.11
Karachi	91.2	79.1	..	..	0.03
RAJPUTANA—					
Ajmer	104.2	68.4	..	..	+0.19
Jaipur	106.0	2.3	..	0.03	—0.07
Kotah	108.0	80.0	..	..	0.25
Mount Abu	90.8	75.4	..	..	—0.33
KATHIAWAR—					
Bhuj	103.4	68.5	..	..	—0.05
Dwarka	89.6	82.4	..	..	—0.01
Veraval	88.1	80.8	..	..	—0.12
Rajkot	100.0	..	..	..	—0.12
Bhavnagar Para	104.2	79.7	..	..	—0.16
GUJRAT—					
Surat	96.7	81.2	..	..	—0.08
Ahmedabad	110.0	81.9	..	..	—0.16
Deesa	112.0	81.5	..	..	—0.05
CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Neemuch	103.7	67.1	..	..	—0.16
Indore	105.7	76.1	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	102.5	68.8	..	..	—0.18
Saugor	103.4	79.8	..	..	—0.07
Hoshangabad	108.7	77.4	..	..	—0 09
Khandwa	109.4	79.6	..	..	—0.08
Akola	110.8	80.7	..	..	..
Amraoti	110.3	80.0	..	..	—0.16
Nagpur	110.4	80.9	..	..	—0.17
Chanda	111.0	84.8	..	..	—0.16
Raipur	104.5	82.3	..	1.24	+1.02
KONKAN—					
Bombay	92.5	81.0	..	..	..
Ratnagiri	89.7	80.8	..	..	—0.06
Mormugao	90.2	81 9	..	..	—0.48
Karwar	93.5	81.0	..	..	—0.26
DECCAN—					
Malegaon	106.3	73.2	..	..	—0.14
Ahmednagar	104.3	75.0	..	..	—0.06
Poona	104.5	69.9	..	..	—0 14
Sholapur	107.2	78.7	..	..	—0 28
Bijapur	105.1	76.6	..	..	—0.0
Belgaum	99.7	68.3	..	..	—0.47
HYDERABAD—					
Aurangabad	105.6	76.0	..	..	—0.17
Nizamabad(Indur)	111.9	85.0	..	..	—0.26
Hyderabad	106.8	79.2	..	..	—0.31
MALABAR—					
Mangalore	98.0	83.7	..	..	—0.82
Calicut	93.3	81.4	..	3.49	+1.00
Cochin	89.5	81.4	..	1.35	—0.90
CEYLON—					
Colombo	88.6	76.5	0.12	2.70	—1.52
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	95.1	76.1	..	..	—0.29
Bellary	106.5	82.0	..	0.01	—0.54
Cuddapah	111.0	83.5	0.29	0 29	—0.03
Madras	93.9	79.8	..	..	—0.18
Bangalore	94.3	72.0	..	0.61	—0.56
Coimbatore	92.8	75.4	..	1.11	+0.18
Trichinopoly	103.9	80.3	..	..	—1.05
Negapatam	91.1	86.0	..	..	—0.4

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GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 11th May 1924.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.705	in.
Temperature of Air	86.2	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.0	"
Dew Point	74.3	"
Relative humidity of Air	68%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	2.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	92.5	"
Minimum	81.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW,W.WNW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	136	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft. in	May	h. m.	ft in
M.	12	..	25 8	12	..	..
		11 52	27 9		5 18	16 2
Tu.	13	5 42	24 0	13	0 27	20 2
		18 24	25 9		11 57	19 5
W.	14	7 5	24 8	14	1 24	19 3
		19 27	26 3		13 12	19 3
Th.	15	8 12	25 9	15	2 21	18 1
		20 21	26 10		14 14	18 5
F.	16	9 10	27 1	16	2 56	16 10
		21 33	27 6		15 10	18 4
Sat.	10	1 40	26 11	10	20 5	20 1
		14 37	25 0		7 48	17 7
Sun.	18	10 52	29 4	18	4 17	14 7
		22 50	28 4		16 49	17 6

"INTERFERENCE IN BULSAR MUNICIPALITY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A correspondence published in your popular paper on the 2nd inst under the caption "Interference in Bulsar Municipality" makes amusing as well as interesting reading. While sounding a very alarming note about the alleged wire-pulling activities of the local Tennis Club and invoking the aid of the dormant spirit of pleaders to get rid of them, your correspondent has needlessly and gratuitously bestowed fulsome praise on "some local leading pleaders" who ill deserve it. It is claimed that they suddenly gave in in order to make the way clear for Nationalists. They might have suddenly (or subtly?) given in but it is misleading to say that they did so solely out of charity towards Nationalists who were able enough to take care of themselves. Perhaps it might be that sort of benevolent retirement when the municipality presented an address to Mahatma Gandhi when he graced this town, almost all the Vakils abounding in the town, as it were, charitably remained conspicuous by their calculated absence in the said meeting where an elected, educated, and experienced, but also, non-Vakil President of the Municipality was to read and deliver the address. The compelling and impelling motives of retirement of those eulogised by your correspondent were too patent to be disclosed and are too varied to be dwelt upon in this brief space. They are better buried than advertised.—Yours, etc.

Bulsar 4th May.

G. C. KAPADIA.

VEDAS—A QUERY.

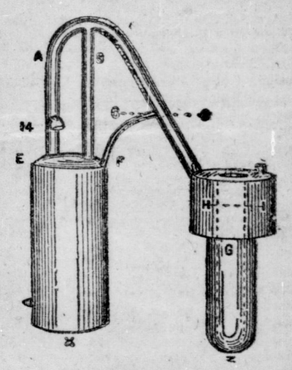
TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you or any reader kindly let me know the best English translation of the Vedas and where their cheapest edition can be had? I shall be thankful for the same.—Yours etc.,

I. A.

ICE.

Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.



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These are extraordinarily fine, high grade, up-to-date, improved, accurate time-keepers, strong and durable. SQUARE WRIST nickel Rs. 7/8, gold gilt Rs. 9/-, Octagon Nickel Rs. 7/8, gold gilt Rs.9/-, 5 years guaranteed rolled gold Rs. 16/8, ROUND SHAPED fancy nickel radium dial wrist Rs. 6/8, silver wrist Rs. 7/8, Amir Hunting watch with second Rs. 8/8, Bee timepiece Rs. 3/12, Alarming timepiece Rs. 4/12, Best lever Rs. 4/-, Railway regulator Rs. 4/8, Burma Timepiece Rs. 2/8.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Pandit Sunderlal's lecture, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

WEDNESDAY, May 14.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Annual meeting of the League for Combating Venereal Diseases, Princess Street, 6 p.m., Mr. H. P. Mody to preside.

SATURDAY, May 17.

The s.s. Dongola with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May. 13 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 5m.
May 14 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 5m.
May 15 (Thur.) Sunrise 6h. 5m., Sunset 7h. 6m.
May 16 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 6m.
May 17, (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 6m.
May 18, (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 4m., Sunset 7h. 7m.
May 19 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 3m., Sunset 7h. 7m.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 11th May 1924 to 6 a.m. of 12th May, 1924.

Smallpox 12 attacks and 7 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 3 attacks and nil death; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 89; total mortality this day last year 111.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with mails from London of 8th instant left Marseilles at 7 a. m. on the 10th instant.

The outward P & O mail steamer "Delta" with the mails from London of 1st instant left Aden at 10 p.m. on the 11th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Friday the 16th instant.

NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK-BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was held at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall on Monday (12th inst.) under the presidentship of Mr. K. R. P. Sariff when the recommendations made in the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee's Report were discussed. After passing a resolution for the closing of the Exchange an hour earlier as a mark of respect for the memory of a deceased member, the meeting was adjourned.

SHRI SHIVAJI BIRTHDAY.

Under the auspices of the Peoples' Union the Birthday of Shri Shivaji was celebrated as usual on the 8th inst., at the Manaji Hall, Lower Parel. There was a large attendance. Mr. S. V. Keer presided on the occasion and Dr. Patil and Messrs. Kalekar and Hande delivered lectures on the life of Shivaji. After grand display of Legim, Dandpatta and Chadipatta the president offered some suitabble remarks.

S. S. LEAGUE MADANPURA SETTLEMENT.

Under the auspices of the above Settlement, Dr. Hakim F. Z. Khan H. M. D. (Cal), Honorary Physician, gave free medical advice (in some cases free medicine as well) to 288 patients during April 1924. Of these 115 were men, 133 women and 40 children. Most of the cases were of chronic type. The time of treatment was, as usual, 4 to 5 p. m. (S. T.)

"REPLY TO QUERY."

Mr. Somji Karim Jaffer writes:—

As asked by Mr. K. S. Eduljee, the address of the Universal Helping Society is as follows:—The Universal Helping Society, Hararwalla Buildings, Thakurdwar, Girgaon, Bombay 4.

BHOSALE SANGIT MANDAL.

The above dramatic Company are staging for the last fortnight at the Elphinstone Theatre a new drama entitled "Ram Rahim" written by a well-known dramatist Prof. W. G. Shetye. It seems the drama has considerably won the golden opinions of the Bombay theatre-going public who are patronising it each time in increasing numbers. It is a splendid drama written in Marathi by Prof. Shetye on "Cow Protection and Hindu Muslim Unity."

"MASTER BUILUERS OF TAJ MAHAL."

A lecture on "The Master Builders of the Taj Mahal" will be delivered in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. by Mr. L. Sommers. The public are invited.

ANNIVERSARY OF SHAHU CHATRAPATI.

The second anniversary of late Shahu Chatrapati Maharaj of Kolhapur will be celebrated at Patra's Chawl, Fanaswadi, to-day (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

LEAGUE FOR COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES.

The sixth annual general meeting of the League for Combating Venereal Diseases followed by a short magic lantern lecture for the public on "Venereal Diseases in England and India compared" by Dr. J. Alban D'Souza, will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-0 p.m. in the Hall of the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, Mr. H. P. Mody, presiding.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, MATERNITY CLASS.

The Social Service League Bombay has arranged to conduct a class for women on the subjects of Maternity and Hygiene. The work commences from to-morrow (Wednesday) at the Aryan Education Society's High School (Angre's Wadi) Girgaum. The classes are to meet thrice every week on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 4-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. This week's classes would be conducted by Dr. H. V. Tilak. Ladies are requested to attend.

The thirteenth Kshatriay Mali Educational Conference will be held at Yeotmal on 17th and 18th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Hanmantrao Ganpatrao Givrve, of Kopargaon.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SEQUEL TO QUEEN'S ROAD MOTOR COLLISION.

TAXI DRIVER GETS 4 MONTHS' R. I.

Mr. H. P. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court, convicted Yakub Amir Khan, a taxi driver, and sentenced him to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment, and cancelled his driving license to be cancelled.

The facts of the case are that on the night of the 26th March and on the morning of the 29th idem Mr. Landorf accompanied by two Misses Brown were proceeding along Queen's Road from the direction of Church Gate towards the Bandstand in his two seater Citroen car which he himself was driving when the accused driving Taxi No. 429 coming from the opposite direction at a terrific speed dashed into him with the result that the Citroen car was pushed back 31 feet. The impact was so severe that the occupants of both the cars were thrown out.

Mr. Molyneaux in his evidence stated that he was going in taxi No. 7885 in the same direction as the accused when he saw the accused coming from behind at a terrific speed trying to overtake his taxi. He at the same time saw Mr. Landorf coming from the opposite direction and when the three cars were almost abreast he saw the accused dashing into the Citroen car. His driver immediately pulled up the car and they got down and rendered first aid to the injured persons who were lying prostrate on the road. He saw Sergt. Watson coming on the scene immediately after the accident and accompanied by him removed the injured persons to the hospital. Sergt. Watson corroborated the last witness and said he kept a policeman on guard over the motor cars as they stood after the impact and the next morning he photographed the cars from four different positions to show how the cars were lying.

The accused in his defence said that it was Mr. Landorf who was driving at a terrific speed and on the wrong side and also had no lights on his car. He himself was rendered unconscious for over fifteen minutes and no one helped him. He reported the accident to the police and that Sergt. Watson was not on the scene.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused remarked that taxi drivers were a nuisance and danger to the public and considering that the accused was in custody since the accident sentenced him as above. He also remarked that the action taken by Sergt. Watson in preparing rough plans, photos, etc. was commendable.

Mr. H. B. Spencer conducted the prosecution for the police.

A PLUCKY CONSTABLE.

On the night of the 9th at about 7-30 Policeman No. 2942 was directed by a havaldhar in consequence of certain information received from one Dr. Hiranath D. Khote to go to Kolbhat Lane. When the constable went there he saw accused, Ganoo Devji, making an unsafe display of a bamboo stick in his hand. In trying to arrest him the police sepoy got a bad hit on the head which did not, however, frighten him out of his duty as he secured the man and took him to the police station. While there, the accused took advantage of a moment of forgetfulness on the part of his custodians and gave the slip. The man, however, enjoyed only a short spell of liberty as he was spotted out the next day and taken into custody.

Such was the story of the prosecution recounted by Mr. Manker, the police prosecutor, at the Girgaum Police Station, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala.

The accused pleaded guilty but Mr. Tejani pleaded for a light sentence in view of his having been punished on another charge.

He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default suffer one month's imprisonment.

A CHARGE OF THEFT.

Ranchoddas Tribhovandas figured as the complainant in a case of theft and receiving of stolen property against Mahammad Ahmad at the Girgaum Ponce Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala.

The statement of the complainant was to the effect that some time back his room in "Moti Mansion" in Sandhurst Road was broken into in his absence and property valued at Rs. 292, including a gramophone and 36 records disappeared. On the 3rd he saw at the shop of the accused in Chore Bazar what appeared to be his missing gramophone and in company with Sub-inspector Nandlekar went to the shop and identified it. Another horn had been substituted. His horn was, however, picked out from inside the shop. On being shown the gramophone, the complainant said that the rust on the handle and the dusty appearance on one side of the inner portion of the horn were his marks of identification.

Jaffer Jusuf deposed in his evidence that on trying to sell a gramophone of his one Goolam Husein directed his son to the accused as a prospective buyer. The son took the accused to the witness who parted with his gramophone and a few broken records for Rs. 20. From a dent on the sound-box holder he identified the gramophone as his. But the horn did not belong to him.

The case stands postponed to the 20th inst.

A BOLD PICK-POCKET.

Before Mr. H. P. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court Sergt. Cooper charged Chandulal Narayan with picking the pocket of Daulatram Sharma. The facts of the case are that on the 11th instant at about 9-45 a.m., the complainant was returning home from bazaar and while on the Kalbadevi Road the accused came from the rear and thrusting his hand in the complainant's inner coat pocket removed Rs. 80. The accused was caught red-handed and made over to the police. His Worship in view of the accused's two previous convictions sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months.

ALLEGED THEFT BY EUROPEAN.

Findlay Ross, a European aged 70 years was charged with stealing Rs. 900.

Captain G. E. Beaumont, Commission Agent residing at the Majestic Hotel, deposed that the accused was introduced to him by a friend of his and seeing that the accused was an Englishman and down on his luck, he used to give him tiffins at the Green's Hotel and often treat him with liquor. On the afternoon of the 8th instant the complainant treated the accused as usual, and were in the Hotel till about 10 p.m. They sent for a taxi to go home but being too much drunk the complainant slept in the taxi and the accused ordered the taxi driver to take them to various places. At about 2 a.m. the complainant woke up and found himself sleeping in the taxi near Victoria Terminus. He questioned the driver as to where his friend (the accused) was and received a reply that he had gone in to the station and was no more to be seen. On the complainant searching his pockets he found that about Rs. 900 were missing. The complainant had loaned him during the day Rs. 15 and as security against this loan the accused gave him a cigarette case and a tie pin. One H. W. Dixon residing with the accused identified the pin and case as his property. The complainant then began to search for the accused and while he was sitting at Cornaglia's he noticed the accused coming on to Rampart Row with a bundle of clothes which he had just then purchased from Hoar & Co. He asked him to return the money but the accused said that he knew nothing about it.

Seeing that his hospitality was abused he lodged a complaint with the police. Rs. 57/3 were found on the accused when searched by the police.

The accused pleaded not guilty but admitted that he had more money in his pockets than he could account for.

The complainant pressed the charge and said that an example should be made of such persons who approach respectable people and beguile them with their woes and in return for their hospitality rob them.

Mr. H. P. Dastur, the trying Magistrate postponed judgment till Tuesday.

DUE PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

Messrs. Damodar Anandji
vs.
Hiralal Badrinarayan

(Before Mr. M. K. Javeri, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay.)

The plaintiffs do business in Bombay as commission agents. They stated that they were ordered by their constituents Messrs. Gokuldas Tulsidas of Undi in Cutch to apply 'Mandi" for 10 pats of Magshar 1979 delivery. The plaintiffs accordingly gave an order to a broker by name Vasanji Ramji to make a "*Mandi soda*" (contract) for 20 bars. He accordingly effected a mandi soda for 10 bars with Messrs. Shrinivas Luxminarayan, and for the remaining 10 bars with the defendants. On Magshar sud 15th the plaintiffs declared 'sahi' and gave themselves out as sellers at Rs. 88/12/0 and the defendants gave themselves out as buyers. The plaintiffs then tendered delivery to the defendants of the said goods, but the defendants refused to take delivery of the same. The defendants' contention was that on the date when the 'Mandi soda' was made, the plaintiffs had entered into a 'Khulla soda' with them for the sale of 10 bars at Rs. 89/12/0 through the same broker Vasanji Ramji and that 15 minutes thereafter the 'Mandi soda' in question was effected by the same broker with them. The plaintiffs contended that they had not made the 'Khulla soda" alleged by the defendants and had not authorised the broker to effect the same. In their books there was no entry of the 'khulla soda.' The defendants stated that the 'khulla soda' was made 'Raju' the next day after it was made, and that the plaintiffs stated at the "Rajuvat" that they would call the broker and then make "raju" that 5 or 7 days later the plaintiffs declared that they had made only one 'soda' with the defendants. The plaintiffs' version was that the defendants made no "Rajuvat" with them as regards the alleged "khulla soda" for about 2 weeks but that they had raised a dispute about it in Kartik vud 1979. In consequence, the plaintiffs immediately complained by their letter dated 15th November 1922 (Kartik vud 11th) to the Bullion Merchants' Association and asked for the settlement of the dispute. An arbitration was thereupon held on the plaintiffs' said complaint and an award was given against the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs then appealed against the said award of the Association but the appeal was not disposed of. The plaintiffs in consequence filed this suit to recover from the defendants Rs. 1742-10-0 for differences due to them under the aforesaid 'Mandi' contract on the basis of Rs. 82-10-0 being the due date rate for Magshar vajda silver. The defendants in the meantime filed a suit to recover Rs. 299-5-6 for differences due to them under the alleged "khulla" purchase made by the plaintiffs of 10 bars at Rs. 89/13 and the sale resulting from the 'mandi' soda' at Rs. 88/12/0. The defendants contended that the award made against the plaintiffs was a bar to their suit as the same was confirmed on appeal. Without prejudice the defendants pleaded the "khulla soda" and denied breach, and denied that the plaintiffs were ready and willing to perform their part of the contract resulting from he 'Mandi soda' and denied and disputed the damages claimed.

The two suits were heard together by His Honour the learned Chief Judge, Mr. K. M. Jhaveri.

The Court tried as a preliminary issue the question whether there was any valid award barring the plaintiffs' present suit. On that question the defendants called the Secretary of the Bullion Merchants' Association who admitted that an appeal had been preferred by the plaintiffs against the award made against them, but that the appeal was not disposed of. The Court held that there was no valid award proved, none in fact being produced and put in.

JUDGMENT.

In delivering judgment of the Court on the merits, His Honour the Chief Judge said that though he was satisfied that the broker has signed an entry in the defendants' book in respect of the "khulla soda" denied by the plaintiffs, there was no evidence to prove that the plaintiffs had given any authority to the broker to make it. The plaintiffs had denied the contract from the beginning and in their books there was no entry of the alleged contract. His Honour, therefore, held that the plaintiffs were not bound by the "khulla contract" alleged by the defendants. His Honour further found that the plaintiffs were ready and willing to perform their part of the contract and had tendered the remaining bars in question on or before the due date. They had complained to the Association before the "vaidah" date and in order to strengthen their position before the Arbitrators appointed by the Association they would naturally show readiness and willingness to perform the contract set up by them. Their books showed that they were in a position to give delivery of the 10 bars in question. His Honour further held upon the evidence that the one date rate was Rs. 81-14-0 as the plaintiffs had claimed their damages on the basis of Rs. 82-10-0, His Honour awarded to them damages on that basis disallowing Rs. 8 for brokerage and Rs. 25 for interest claimed by the plaintiffs. His Honour accordingly gave judgment for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1715 and court costs and ratified Rs. 25 as the plaintiffs' professional costs and dismissed the defendants' cross suit with costs.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. A. S. Davar appeared for the defendants

PRISONER ESCAPES FROM CUSTODY

On Sunday morning a daring escape was effected by a Goan prisoner undergoing nine months' rigorous imprisoment in the Umercarry Jail. It appears that Joje Caldera, the Goan prisoner was on watch duty in the jail hospital between midnight and 3 a.m. on Sunday. At about 5 a.m. he told another watchman, Rama, that he would sleep downstairs near the staircase of the hospital as the upper floor was being washed. It seems he, then made good his escape by breaking a wooden bar of the ground floor window of the hospital and made his way through the rearside barbed wire railings. The prisoner's term of imprisonment was due to expire on the 28th instant and he was to be deported from Bombay after release.

CONGESTION IN WADI BUNDER

TRAFFIC HELD UP.

The scene presented at Wadi Bunder yesterday afternoon would have been amusing were it not for the hardship and suffering that it entailed to the merchants, dealers and the general public who had the unfortunate need of using the road. The congestion of bullock carts and lorries filled with bags of rice and grains, of corrugated sheets and other hardware, of yarn and cloth was phenomenal. Trams found a temporary terminus the tramway being blocked up by the standing carts and other vehicles, and the passengers to places beyond had to find their way as best as they could. Men clambered up carts and jumped from one cart to another to advance, so closely packed were they. The experience exercised both their limbs and temper. Motors and gharries had to swerve round. Special traffic regulators were posted to guide the traffic. Bags which were sent to find their way into the booking shed were thrown pell-mell on the sides of the road, even the proverbially patient Indian cartmen who brought them not finding it possible to wait for the time when they could move considering the long vista of carts preceding them. On enquiry it was found that the congestion was due to the following circular dated 9th posted at Wadi Bunder:—

"Traffic for via Poona will be admitted into the gates and accepted for despatch on Monday the 12th instant for one day only.

All consignments must be brought to the proper scales.

No more traffic for via Poona will be accepted after Monday the 12th instant and any traffic which is brought in the face of these orders will be liable to be removed to unclaimed goods office."

There are six gates set apart for the traffic of carts bringing outward-bound goods of which only two were partly open. Opening the gate for 15 minutes and closing it for half an hour till the carts which got in were emptied seemed to have been the course of action of the Railway authorities concerned in regulating the booking of goods. They evidently did not consider the hardship and inconvenience that their action was likely to cause to the general public apart from the merchants who were sending out goods. Keeping more gates open would have drawn more traffic inside thus relieving the outside congestion to a certain extent.

Another poster made its appearance on the Board at 4 p.m. to the following effect:—

"With immediate effect the gates are closed for admittance of any more traffic for via Poona.

Dalals are requested to see that traffic waiting outside the Depot is removed at once to prevent a congestion along the Frere Road.

Consignment notes for traffic in the sheds will be accepted to-morrow the 13th instant."

(Sd.) B. E. BERKLEY.
Ag. Goods Superintendent."

The notice was given effect to even before it was displayed on the board as the gates were closed at 3-15 p.m. though, generally, they are kept open till 4-30 p.m. on similar occasions. It was a welcome relief to the waiting cartmen who could wend their way back instead of prolonging their agony.

A RECURRING PHENOMENON.

It was learnt that the blocking of traffic owing to the disposition of goods-filled cars and trucks was not a special feature of yesterday but has been a recurring phenomenon on those days when booking for goods via Poona was opened but, with kind forethought, the Railway authorities seem to have restricted these inconvenencing occasions to one day in a month as, according to information, during the last three months, goods were allowed to be booked to stations beyond Poona only on three days. 17th April was the day previous to yesterday when booking was open to traffic via Poona.

Further enquiries showed that the restriction in booking is not due to shortage of wagons. A letter to the Dy. Traffic Manager M. and S. M. Railway by the Rice Merchants' Association has elicited the reply that they are supplying wagons to meet traffic. The G. I. P. authorities also have never advanced the plea of want of wagon accommodation. The only reason that they have adduced is the accumulation of salt wagons waiting transhipment at Poona. They were stated to have been held up at the salt works pending the reduction of the salt tax and "are now moving forward in large quantities." The people on the other side of Poona are perhaps expected to make up for a limited supply of food material by a larger consumption of salt. The Ag. Chief Traffic Manager, however, hopes that the congestion of the present season will be eliminated in succeeding years. It is honed that he does not mean that a year's waiting will be necessary to bring relief.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

In the share market to-day Jutes opened firm after the week-end in sympathy with a better hessian market but as usual almost all the business was confined to Howrah and Clive on speculative account. Hukumchand and Orient were wanted and business was done at steady rates.

Coals kept steady in the absence of much support with a moderate turnover having taken place. In teas there were some buyers of East India at last rates with sellers reserved. Rutema and Teesta Valley changed hands at about current quotations.

In miscellaneous British India Corporations were negotiated at last rates. Great Eastern Hotel recorded a rise and Indian Wood products noted a drop of about one rupee. Imperial Bank kept in demand. Government Securities were generally firm.

The following were the closing quotations:—Government Securities 3½ per cent. Government paper 68 s l; 5 per cent Bonds 1933 97/14, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 99/7, 6 per cent bonds 1931 104/4 s l.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref 89 cd; Central Bank of India 24/12; Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1,330; Imperial Bank conty 355.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 57.

Jutes:—Budge Budge 405/8 s l; Clive 31/8 cd; Hukumchand ordy 8/15; Orient 175/8; Dalhousie 333 s l; Delta 442/8 s l; Howrah 41/4 cd; Presidency 6/4 s l; Union 435.

Coals:—Bansrah 11; Burrakur 35/12; Ghusick and Muslia 19/8; Nazira 13; Raneegunge 52/8; West Jamuria 4/8; West Tetturya 2/10.

Miscellaneous:—Kaltanpur Lime 9/8; British India Corporation defd 6; Burma Finance and Mining 2/6; Great Eastern Hotel 239; Indian Wood Products 6/8; Bengal Paper 17/4; Cawnpore Sugar 37/12; Samastipore Sugar 11/12.

Tea Companies:—Rutema 14/4; Teesta Valley 29 s l.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer is one shilling four and twenty-seven thirtysecond pence and demand is one shilling four and seven-eighths pence.

RESULTS OF MANDLA INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MANDLA, May 11.

Results of the International Competition have been declared. Rajkumar College, Raipur representing Siam stood first. Wardha representing Egypt second, Yeotmal representing Italy, third. The competition was keenly contested. The Governor and the Scouts were entertained to a grand "At-Home" by Mr. Chedilal Choudhary, a landlord of Mandla.

ANOTHER HOUSE COLLAPSE IN BOMBAY.

FOUR-STOREYED BUILDING COMES DOWN.

On Monday at about 4 o'clock in the morning another case of house collapse occurred which threw the locality concerned into considerable panic caused by the loud and terrffic crash which awoke hundreds of people from their early morning slumber. It was a four storeyed house situate at Doctor Street, Nul Bazar and belonged to Mr. Abdul Husein Jafferjee. The tenants were mostly Mahomedans. The house was under repairs for some time past. When the rear portion of this house collapsed great excitement prevailed for some time as the news spread like wild fire that many persons were buried alive. Mr. Nigal of the Byculla Branch of the Ambulance promptly arrived on the scene and commenced excavating the debris but fortunately the rumour proved groundless as no one was found injured or buried.

DEVELOPMENT WORKS.

VISITED BY BOMBAY JOURNALISTS.

A number of Bombay journalists visited the Bombay Development Works, by invitation of the Director of Development, on Monday morning. Two open railway wagons were provided and they were first taken to the sea-wall, which is now under construction, near the Marine Lines Station, and thence to the gantry, at the end of the wall. The officials explained to those present the process of building the sea-wall, and how the work of filling in would be finished. There is a distance of about one and one-fourth miles still to be made good between the walls which are being simultaneously built from the north and south ends of the Back-bay, but it will take some years more for the sea-wall will be completed, as unless the outlets for the many sewers from the city which throw their sullage water into the Back-Bay are completed, there is some probability of malaria increasing. It is possible in the meantime, the progress made in the work is considered to be good. The railway trucks were then taken to the southern point of the Bay and here the progress of the works is even better than at the other end. A portion of the land has already been filled in with the mud which is drawn up from the bottom of the harbour. Huge pipes are laid across and the mud is pumped into them at the harbour end, and the muddy water, carrying with it large quantities of earth, is discharged on the western side of the Island, and when the water is drained away a hard crust is formed. The crust again is levelled properly and covered over with a thick layer of sweet earth, and the whole thing is then left to nature to do its work. As stated already more progress is noticeable at the southern end of the works, and the quantities of stone brought and dumped into the sea water are immense. Huge boulders protect the sea-wall from the breakers of the Arabian Sea, which, in the monsoon, formerly played havoc near the Marine Lines Station. This year with the completion of the sea-wall near the Marine Lines those ardent pedestrians who even in rains never miss their daily walks on the Kennedy Sea Face,—or whatever remains of it after being utilised by the Development Department—can do so with safety without having to dodge the waves.

"INDUSTRY."

"Industry" is a Journal of Technology Handicrafts and Commerce, which begins its fifteenth volume in April 1924. The first issue of the new volume is a special number dealing mainly with the Rice Industry of India. Every aspect of the subject has been treated—habitat, botany, cultivation, paddy husking, rice milling, industrial uses, utilisation of bye-products, trade, etc. The technical articles are from the pen of experts and as such are practically feasible to mention only Potato Starch and Fruit Canning. Other special features of the Journal comprise the systematic record of the industrial progress of India, the suggestion of new ideas for small capitalists, small trades and recipes, manufacturing process and recipes, etc., etc. Questions within the scope of Industry are invited from the readers and endeavour is made to answer them in the brief queries and replies column. The pages of the Journal thus constitute a mine of industrial information which is the stepping stone to commercial enterprises.

Address:—22 Shambazar Bridge Rd., Calcutta.

NAGPUR COTTON MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, May 12.

During the week ending May 5th the local cotton market maintained its strength and good business in sale of cotton carts was done. Arrivals of cotton carts increased to 1,219 compared with 885 of the previous week. There was practically no change in the rates and prices varied from Rs. 194 to Rs. 198 per khandi of 784 lbs. Preparation of land for the next kharif sowing is fast progressing during the week.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Deaths from plague numbered 44 against 67 in last week and there were fresh cases reported again in Seoni town. Cholera increased in Chanda, Jubbulpore Bilaspore Drug and Yeotmal districts. The disease showed a slight increase in Narsingpur, Amraoti and Yeotmal districts.

D'OISY LEAVES FOR INDO-CHINA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The Consul-General for France in Calcutta to-day received a message from the French Consul at Bangkok that O'Oisy left Bangkok on Sunday morning at seven o'clock for Indo-China.

PATHAN COLONY RAIDED.

BIG HAUL BY BOMBAY POLICE.

656 ROUNDED UP: 146 DETAINED.

On Sunday at about 2 a.m. some 500 to 600 constables of the Bombay City Police under the supervision of European officers raided the Pathan Colony near Duncan Road and arrested 656 Pathans. They were then marched off to the Mazagaon Police Court compound where they were subjected to a minute scrutiny and those who could not give satisfactory explanation of their residence and profession were detained pending further enquiry. About 146 of such men who could not render satisfactory account were detained by the Police.

It is presumed that the police have taken this action owing to the increasing crimes by the Pathans and it is probable that those who are found undesirables would be deported from Bombay or dealt with according to law. From this "haul" the police also expect to bag some notorious Pathan criminals who are snapping their fingers at the law.

APPEAL TO HUMANITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Is there any soul, that is affected not, to read the heart-rending appeal of Janab Yakub Hasan, on behalf of the unhappy and starving Moplah orphans, and the poor women, distressed and deserted? Certainly there can be none. Then why should not a true philanthropist extend his benevolent hand to assist and save the unfortunate nation in its last hour of distress and starvation.

I hope that a true patriot, a lover of mankind, will put caste distinction aside, and fervently espouse the cause of the unfortunate community, and liberally subscribe to the Moplah Relief Fund in the name of God and Humanity.

I remit a very poor sum of Rs. 10 by M. O. which you will kindly publish and send to its destination together with other subscription which, I hope, will soon follow mine.

NOORMOHAMED G. FIROZ.

Ahmedabad, May 8.

We have received from Mr. Noormohamed G. Firoz the sum of Rs. 10 for the Moplah Relief Fund in response to Mr. Yakub Hasan's appeal.—Ed. B. C.

D'OISY'S PROGRESS.

LONDON, May 11.

Bangkok.—D'Oisy left for Saigon.—Reuter.

OLYMPIC RUGBY CONTESTS.

LONDON, May 11.

In the Olympic Rugby football match, the United States beat Rumuania by 37 to nil. She will meet France in the final on May 18. It is predicted that France will win.

The Americans to-day played a hard and dashing game but rough stuff was conspicuously absent. The centre-three-quarter, Hyland, was brilliant and scored four tries and was largely responsible for two more.—Reuter.

Y. M. C. A. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The proceedings of the open Tennis Tournament held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. brought to a close on last Saturday evening, the 10th instant, when the Finals of the Singles and mixed Doubles were played and a gathering assembled. The spectators were treated to some really fine tennis. The start was made with the Men's Singles in which the Finalists were Mr. Stuart Maine and Mr. Bunyan. The former won the first set comfortably at 6-2, and at one time was leading 4/2 in the second. Bunyan then made a great spurt and drew level at 4 all. Maine played in the Tournament with a damaged knee and at this stage it gave away again and as he was unable to stand, the match had to be discontinued. Bunyan sportingly agreed to replay it when his opponent was fit. The finals of the Mixed Doubles between Mrs. Race and Mr. Cunningham vs. Miss Race and Mr. Rockley was then played and after a most interesting match resulted in a win for the former couple by 6/4, 6/1.

Mr. W. Luxa on behalf of the Tournament Committee then made a short speech in which he thanked Mr. Jethabhoy J. Kotak for the large and handsome silver challenge cup which he had kindly presented for the Gents' Singles. He also conveyed the Committee's thanks to Mr. B. Kapadia and Mr. Razak Ahmedbhoy for the donations towards the other prize. Miss Culver, the General Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. very graciously presided and distributed the prizes.

MYSORE RACES IN JUNE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 12.

The first entries of the Mysore Races show that there are to be four meetings this year during the Birthday week at Mysore on 12th 14th, 17th and 19th June. There are to be six events on the card for the first two days while the latter two days will consist of even events. Entries even as they stand now seem quite satisfactory and when the final entries close there might be quite a large number competing for the Mysore Races this year. There are to be useful cups and prizes. Prominent among those that have entered their strings are His Highness the Maharaja and Yuvaraj of Mysore, Zamindar of Shivganga, Hajee Sir Ismail Sait, Maharaja Kumar Mimat Singh, and Raja of Bobbli. No stone is being left unturned to make the race ccurse a perfect one. With a perfect race course and very good entries there is sure to be some good sport at the Mysore races.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1924.

THE FALL OF POINCARE.

The news from Paris which we publish elsewhere shows that the end of M. Poincare's supremacy has come at last. "The anti-Poincarists have swept the country." This event is infinitely more portentous than the advent of Labour Government to power in England in circumstances which imprison its capacity for making changes; and it is likely to have far greater effect upon the state of Europe. It is impossible for us, at this distance, to say how far the one phenomenon is the result of the other, but it seems probable that Mr. Macdonald's eminently signed proposals with regard to the treatment of Germany appealed to many Frenchmen and have helped to disillusion France, already weary of sword-rattling for no tangible result, with M. Poincare and all his works. We do not know as yet what forces, and in what proportion, have routed him in the elections, but everything seems to point to a victory of the Left. If that should prove to be the case, then we may look for unforeseen developments. On the other hand, it is just possible that the Camelots du Roi (Monarchists), who may be said roughly to correspond to the Italian Fascisti may have had an equal hand with Socialists Syndicalists and Communists in the rout of Poincarism, in which case we may see a state of balance in which no party will be able to form a Cabinet and act without playing for the favour of the others, like that prevailing in England at present. The fall of Poincare is to the good. Let us hope that it will mean the end of French war gingoism and the return of that most eminently sane of nations to its sanity.

BORSAD SHOWS THE WAY,

Nothing that has taken place in Gujarat since the close of the Borsad Satyagrah campaign and the honourable release of Mahatma Gandhi can compare with the interest aroused throughout that province by the Gujarat Political Conference which begins its sessions this evening at Borsad. The leaders of Gujarat could not have chosen a better place for this year's Conference. Borsad has deserved well of Gujarat and of the whole country by the dauntless stand it took against the imposition of an unjust tax which Sir George Lloyd's Government out of the plenitude of its obtuseness thought fit to levy on the poor peasantry. The successful termination of the campaign was largely due to the more sympathetic attitude of Sir George Lloyd's successor towards Indian views and movements. The spirit of meticulous non-violence and readiness for sacrifice fostered in the people of the taluka during the struggle stimulated them to accelerate the constructive work so dear to the heart of Mahatmaji. When so able a connoisseur of non-violence and patient endurance as Mahatmaji pays a tribute to the work of a taluka, the people of that taluka may indeed be proud of their achievement, and such a tribute he has paid to Borsad. When asked his opinion a few weeks ago on Borsad by our representative Mahatmaji said:

"The lesson that Borsad Satyagraha teaches is of inestimable importance. Whilst it is true that the Government of Bombay deserves to be complimented upon its reasonableness and sagacity in truly sizing the situation, the Borsad Satyagrahis by their utter non-violence, determination and the justice of their cause, made themselves invincible. And if it was possible to organise a whole taluka for successful Satyagraha in respect of a small and particular evil it must be possible to organise Satyagraha on a larger scale in respect of a general and deep-seated evil. The only thing required is sufficient workers with an unquenchable faith in their cause and their means. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel himself had that faith and he had workers who were infected with the same faith."

The workers of Gujarat have been able to do as much successful work in carrying out the constructive programme as they did in winning the Satyagraha struggle. The leaders of Gujarat and particularly her silent, unassuming workers remained scrupulously loyal to the movement of Mahatmaji and adhered to his teachings during his forced absence and the results of their efforts are nowhere to be better seen than in Borsad. After the close of the Satyagraha movement there were two ways open to the leaders; one was to wind up the whole organisation and so stop the great work which had been so well begun of endearing to the people Khadi and the Charkha: and the other was to call more workers and to concentrate their efforts upon Borsad so as to make it a model taluka. We are glad the leaders chose the latter course, pushing on the work of khadi manufacture and the abolition of untouchability with admirable zeal and patience. The work has been as thorough and systematic as the workers have been willing and patriotic. As a result of six months' of unsparing labour Borsad to-day can show great heaps of handspun yarn and yards upon yards of handwoven khadi. Its liquor-shops have almost disappeared and arbitration courts have been inaugurated. The Panchayat was an old feature of village life in India and its revival is not a matter of great difficulty. The Borsad volunteers have succeeded in establishing Panchayats in a number of villages, where cases are decided by the leading men of the village with the help of volunteers. The Hindu-Muslim problem is not a serious one in Borsad since Mahomedans are to be found in only half a dozen out of more than 80 villages and they live on absolutely friendly terms with the rest. Untouchability is slowly giving way though its thorough abolition will be a matter of time as the age-long prejudice of the people—especially illiterate people—dies hard. When we consider the gloom and depression which has prevailed throughout the country for the last two years it is only true to say that Borsad has done wonders and might well be taken as an object-lesson by all other districts. The Borsad Conference has high responsibility. All India looks to it for inspiration and encouragement. It was Gujarat which gave a lead to the country by accepting Mahatmaji's movement. Now it is the work of Gujarat to infuse new faith and vigour into that great movement which is the supreme expression of the supreme genius of that ancient land. The return of Mahatma Gandhi is bound to put a stop to factious and political controversies which, though inevitable in every movement, are a waste of time and energy. At this moment in India's struggle for freedom, all the people of the country look to Gujarat for guidance. No province is better fitted to give help and leadership for the reason that it is Mahatma's own. The choice of this year's President is fortunate, for Mr. D. B. Kalekar, than whom there are few deeper students of politics and philosophy in Gujarat, is by birth a Maharashtrian and has adopted Gujarat for unassuming service and devoted work. By a happy co-incidence the presidentship of another important Conference the Untouchables' Conference, happens to be filled by another Maharashtrian, "Mama," Phadke, a veteran worker in Gujarat for the cause of untouchability. With Kalekar to guide its deliberation, and with the inspiration of Mahatma's freedom, we feel confident that the Conference will do what we expect of it, and will place before the people a comprehensive and inspiring programme for the attainment of India's high ideal, which is not only to attain her freedom, but in doing so to set a pure example to humanity.

SAVE THE MOPLAHS!

The condition of the Moplah community in South Malabar, as described by Mr. Yakub Hasan in his appeal, a part of which we publish elsewhere, is such as must disturb the conscience of the whole Indian public and cause distress to every charitable heart. The Moplahs sinned (let us agree, though some of us may think they were more sinned against than sinning); but the punishment for their offence has been so monstrous that it is clean wiped out of our remembrance by pity for the wretched remnant of the race which still survives. Mr. Yakub Hasan writes:

"The stupendousness of the task should not deter us from doing our little best in all possible directions. The immediate object of our attention are the starving women and children who have been deprived of their supporters by death and imprisonment. The children specially must be saved as the future of the community rests on them. Maulana Shaukat Ali's appeal that every well-to-do Muslim should adopt at least one Moplah child and contribute Rs. 10 monthly for his maintenance ard education is very opportune and appropriate. All my inquiries in South Malabar were made principally with a view to give this suggestion of the Maulana a practical shape. The Poona Jamiat has established an Orphanage at Calicut in which 100 boys and girls of tender age are being brought up. The feeding, clothing and education of a child in this institution costs Rs. 7 per head. The resources of the Jamiat do not permit of an increase in the number of orphans under its control. There is also general unwillingness on the part of the mothers to part with their children. So an institution of this kind can do only a limited amount of good. I would, therefore, keep the child in the custody of the mother and feed the mother also by way of wages for looking after the child. It costs very little to feed a Moplah woman or child. Half a seer of rice costing an anna and a quarter is enough for a woman every day. I would pay her Rs. 5 for herself and Rs. 2 for each child below 14 years of age on condition that she sends the child to school if there is one within 5 miles of her house. Thus with a monthly contribution of Rs. 10, we can maintain 2 children with their mother and have 10 per cent. left over for the administration charges of the fund. . . . To prepare and maintain a register of all the mothers and children receiving aid, to distribute the aid monthly, to arrange and inspect the education of children and check their attendance will require the services of several honest and self-sacrificing workers. Instead of starting a new organisation to administer this fund, I would entrust the work to the Poona Jamiat. It has on its staff good, devoted and honest men who perform their various duties in the true missionary spirit. I want the cost of administration to be as cheap as possible which can be the case only if an existing organisation is utilised for the purpose."

The writer then proceds to make his estimate which requires a monthly expenditure of Rs. 37,000, and adds: "It should not be difficult to find say 4,000 persons throughout the length and breadth of India and in all communities to adopt Moplah children and pay Rs. 10 a month or Rs. 240 in a lump sum for 2 years for their maintenance and education as suggested by Maulana Shaukat Ali. The above scheme," he is careful to state, "only provides for the education of children and the maintenance of them and their mothers. Thousands of children above 14 years of age who are not fit for higher education and special training, and women not possessing children below 14 years of age are left out, who urgently require relief in some form or other."

The estimate here given is, therefore, only one for relieving and not for altogether saving the remnant of the Moplahs of South Malabar. We wish that, as Mr. Yakub Hasan suggests, the matter should be treated as of national concern, the concern of every Indian irrespective of race or creed. But the Muslim community must feel that it concerns them most, and we hope that every Muslim to whom God has given any wealth will hasten to respond to the appeal of Maulana Shaukat Ali and Seth Yakub Hasan. We strongly advise the organisers of the scheme to send an outline of it with Seth Yakub Hasan's pamphlet to the "Save the Children Fund" in London, or, better still, to the central organisation, "*La Societe Internationale du Secours aux Enfants*" at Geneva. It is a very rich society, absolutely without sectarian prejudices, and we feel sure that when the position of the luckless Moplahs is made known to it, it will assist the organisers of relief as generously as it assisted the Turkish Red Crescent to relieve the sufferings of Muslim refugees. It would be anyhow to the future advantage of the hapless Moplahs and of Indians generally that a society in close touch with the International Red Cross and with the League of Nations should take an interest in their sufferings and have some inside knowledge of their affairs. In conclusion we cannot do better than quote once more from Mr. Yakub Hasan's pamphlet: "May I, in the name of humanity, appeal to my countrymen of all denominations, Hindus, Musalmans, Sikhs, Parsis and Christians, non-politicians and politicians of all parties, non-officials and officials, to come to the rescue of the innocent Moplah women and children and save them from starvation and destruction. A large percentage of the adult population of Moplahs in Southern Malabar is either dead or languishing in jail, and if the remnants of the community are not saved, and the children helped to be trained and educated to become useful members of the Indian nationality the whole race of the Moplahs runs grave risk of disappearing altogether". There can be no Indian progress while the sufferings of one section of the people of this great peninsula are a matter of indifference to the remainder. There can be no Muslim progress, while a brother cries to us for help, in vain.

Notes of the Day.

"Gandhiphobia."

Mr. S. M. Rahman writes from Akola:

"The decision of the Bombay Corporation to present an address to Mahatma Gandhi has, it appears, caused a recrudescence of "Gandhiphobia." It is, indeed, interesting to note how persistent it can become at times and how many different forms it can assume. Every student of contemporary political history knows that it has always existed in some of the best brains in this country since the advent of that "strange and incalculable figure" in Indian politics, who, according to even Sir Valentine Chirol, is "a saint and prophet in the eyes of the multitude of his followers—saint in the eyes even of many who do not accept him as a prophet." The recent debate in the Corporation has only afforded the malady a chance to manifest itself in all its pristine virulence. The "Coming of the Mahatma" heralded the dawn of a new era of honesty and self-reliance in politics which formerly consisted of only time-serving and mendacious tactics of dubious utility. The mountain in labour consecutively for over a quarter of a century had produced a mouse—the dwarfed mouse of Minto-Morley Reforms. Our "statesmen" were just relishing the few stale crumbs thrown from the table at Westminster in recognition of India's tremendous services during the War, and were looking forward to another elephantine labour extending over another twenty-five years, when the ominous figures of Justice Rowlatt and General Dyer appeared on the horizon and gave the chance of a life-time to that "gaunt-looking Gujarathi with an iron will and indomitable purpose." Mahatma Gandhi, an intellectual anarchist and a high-souled idealist by temperament as well as training, began to preach his novel doctrine of Truth and Non-violence—novel to the Westerner and his ape-like imitators in India. Indians instead of implicitly following their leaders in the old and worn-out grooves commenced revising their entire out-look and policy. This spiritualisation of politics, the elevation of that much-abused human activity to the plane of passionate religion, a complete antithesis of the Machiavellism then in vogue, shook the very foundation of political thought and brought a storm of opposition in its wake. The high priests of Indian politics who always wished to wound but were afraid to strike could not tolerate the permanent destruction of their ascendancy and the ascendancy of their shibboleths which they had borrowed from the mid-Victorian politicians of England This accounts for the hostility to Mahatma Gandhi in certain Indian quarters being more virulent than even in Anglo-Indian circles, which seems surprising to foreigners. Some Indian leaders were more directly affected by his propaganda than the British Government itself. It is certain that he will never be pardoned by some of his own countrymen for having preached the gospel of truth without mincing matters. The long rigmaroles that some of your contemporaries are delivering on the so-called failure of the Mahatma and his movement make a very interesting psychological study. "Failure of Non-co-operation movement!" As if the impending revision of the Government of India Act within 4 years of its introduction, in spite of the fact that our "statesmen" had complacently accepted the ten years' limit, were due to hackneyed resolutions passed by arm-chair politicians in their Federation and not to the cornering of the Government in the Council Chamber of Delhi. Failure, indeed!—when the moderates of today can speak in the terms of the extremists of yesterday, in accents which would have bewildered a Gokhale. They ignore the one lesson of history that all the great men, the dreamers of the dim future, the real benefactors of mankind, have died as "failures" or appeared as failures at some time or other in the eyes of a majority of their country-men. The "failure" of Jesus Christ culminating on the cross with the immortal words "Forgive them, Father, they know not what they do" on his lips was a failure greater than a thousand "successes" These "failures," the "failure" of the great Arabian Prophet (Peace be on him) who had to flee for his life from his home, the "failure" of Gautama Buddha who died with a little glimmer of hope in the ultimate success of his mission, have made the world what it is, not the "successes" of the "practical" men who have the vision to see a few yards ahead of them.

Indianisation of the Forest Dept.

The following announcement appeared in last week's "Bombay Government Gazette":

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to create, with effect from 1st January 1924, a temporary appointment of Superintending Engineer on pay Rs. 1,750—100—2,150 in the Forest Department for a period of five years and appoint Mr. T. S. Pipe to hold it.

Let the reader take along with this the following question and answer at the last session of the local Legislative Council:

Mr. W. S. Mukadam (Panch Mahals District): Will Government be pleased to state what is the exact number of officers in the Forest Department whose monthly salary is Rs. 1,000 and above and out of these how many are Europeans and how many are Indians?

The Hon. Mr. A M. K. Dehlavi: 18. All of them are Europeans.

Unless there have been some other appointments since the last council session which have escaped our attention, there are thus now 19 posts, all occupied by Europeans, where there were only 18. Who after this will deny that India is getting nearer to Swaraj and that the Indian Ministers are actively facilitating her progress?

The Goose and the Gander.

An extraordinary issue of the "Calcutta Gazette" notified last week that on the application of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce the Government of Bengal have directed the preparation of a fresh electoral roll for the Chamber's constituency. This is the consideration shown to a European body. Let us now note the attitude of Government towards the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, an Indian body. On the unseating of Mr. B. Chakravarty from the Council owing to an interpretation of one of the electoral rules which has disfranchised about 70 per cent. of members of the Bengal National Chamber, an application was made to Government for an amendment of the electoral roll of the Chamber's constituency. But the Government declined to accede to the request on the ground that "Government are advised that it would not be legal for them" to direct the revision of the roll. That the Government are perfectly competent to revise the roll may be seen from Section 9 Sub-Section 6 of the Electoral Rules which provides that the authority "may amend the roll or cause it to be amended accordingly." No legal scruples, moreover, have stood in the way of the Government directing the revision of the roll of the Bengal Chamber's constituency. How do the Government justify their different attitudes towards the two Chambers?

BLESSED ARE THOSE WHO EXPECT NOTHING.

(BY. C. V. P. SHIVAM).

There are persons who maintain that man is the master of his own destiny. But there are also fatalists who hold the contrary. The former believe in the maxim: "where there is a will, there is a way." They are, each one of them, a prototype of Count Von Bernhardi, who used to say, "The iron will of one stout heart shall make a thousand quail." Mahatma Gandhi belongs to this class and his cult of non-violent non-cooperation has a very close family resemblance to their faith. Similarly, the latter believe in the saying: "Blessed are those who expect not." But, their belief, like the belief of every fatalist, is more or less human, i.e., fallible. To be more plain, these do "expect" at times, but expect without "faith" or "hope". Of course, "charity" is never with them, because they are themselves beggars. If the "expected" happen, then, indeed, they eat, drink and are merry, but if it does not, they do not care, because they recognise the hand of destiny. They are beggars they know. The common lot of their life is to beg from anybody who can give, irrespective of his character. If he gives, well and good, it is a morsel for a meal. If he does not, never mind, nothing is lost; if God himself ordained the disappointment for them, they must bear it. To this latter category, we ascribe our present Liberals in India's politics.

If any one doubts the truth of these remarks, let him study the proceedings of the Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Western Indian National Liberal Association recently held in Bombay, and he will see it.

As usual, "many" did attend the meeting, prominent among whom were our old friends, Kamat, Dalvi and Joshi. This, of course, does not mean that there were no other "prominent" persons. In fact, there were present over so many Khan Bahadurs, Rao Sahibs, Kazis and ordinary Misters and Doctors, but the pity of it is that each one of these is "prominent" only in his own sphere of action and is not so well known to the lay public as he is to the class of persons he is dealing with—i.e. the officials. Taking into consideration the present critical position of public life in this hapless land of ours, our veteran Wacha, despite his age and infirmity, condescended to preside over the meeting, but unfortunately a gigantic mathematical miscalculation had prevented the wrangler Paranjpye from attending it and the recent and sudden Imperial visitation of a Viceregal Ordinance regarding the Acting Presidentship of the Legislative Assembly had kept our champion Setalvad busy dusting and cleaning the Presidential Chair, which he is shortly going to occupy. However, there was no abatement of the "liveliness" usual at these meetings and most perfect unanimity prevailed. The statement fo account, according to your morning contemporary, showed a receipt of Rs. 775/- in subscriptions, and if we bear in mind that the subscription for "family membership" is just a single pice, this certainly shows the formidable strength behind the "Western India National Liberal Association." We have no doubt but that before the year is out, the membership of the Association increasing by leaps and bounds will completely have eclipsed that bogus institution of seditionists, bomb-throwers and anarchists called the Indian National Congress.

Let us now turn our attention to another aspect of the meeting, viz., the observations and speeches of the leaders of the leading Liberals. It is really a difficult task to distinguish the observations from the speeches, but our veteran Wacha is the President of the Association and so, we are in duty bound to attend to his "observations" first, though they were made in closing the proceedings. It was certainly a mystery to many to see your morning contemporary using so much powder and smoke, one day, to wake up the slumbering Liberals, sending up so many rockets skyhigh, the next day to enable the ship-wrecked Liberals to find the shore, shedding tears in torrents, the following day, because the Liberals were all dead and gone and buried deep into the earth, never, never to rise again, lamenting till its heart broke, yet another day, the despair of the Liberals and hoping against hope for their joyful resurrection. But now our veteran Wacha has unveiled that mystery and we all know that it was but a nightmare which was sitting on the chest of your morning contemporary. For, we have the unimpeachable testimony of our veteran Wacha that the

(Continued on page 9.)

POINCARE TO GO.

OPPOSITIONISTS SWEEP THE COUNTRY.

FRENCH ELECTION RESULTS.

LONDON, May 12.

Paris.—Anti-Poincarists have swept the country.—Reuter.

ANTI-POINCARISTS IN MAJORITY.

Paris.—Election results are practically complete. 296 of the candidates returned belong to the Left and 274 Right.—Reuter.

EARLIER ESTIMATES.

LONDON, May 12.

Paris.—Provisional estimates of the elections indicate that the left parties are gaining some ground, principally in the south which is the recognised radical stronghold but there is no marked change in the state of the parties. Voting is considerably heavier than at the last election. Ministers Maginot and Marin and ex-Premier Briand have been elected.—Reuter.

HEAVY POLLING

LONDON, May 11.

Paris.—The general elections to-day coincided with the Joan of Arc Fete day which was carried out in fine weather. There was heavy polling and early returns favour the Government.—Reuter.

MACDONALD-POINCARE MEETING.

OXFORD, May 11.

Much attention is directed here to the forthcoming conversations which are to take place between Mr. Macdonald and M. Poincare. It will be M. Poincare's first official visit to Great Britain as the previous meetings during his premiership with the British Premier have always taken place either in Paris or Boulogne.—Reuter.

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

AN INDIAN CANDIDATE FROM FRENCH-INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

On Sunday there was a general election of a representative to the Chamber of Deputies at Paris in French Colonies in India, Pondicherry, Mahe, Karaikal, Yanon and Chandernagore. For the first time in the history of French India an Indian M. Raja Manikari has put forward his candidature. The total number of votes in the five French Colonies in India amounts to about fifty thousand. According to the constitution the winning candidate must secure at least more than half of the total number of votes and if he fails to do this there will be a second election. From the nature of yesterday's voting it is apprehended that no candidate will be able to poll the required number of votes. In that case a second election will take place on Sunday next.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

MINISTER OUTLINES POLICY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

Replying to an address at Dacca Mr. Fazul Haq, Education Minister of Bengal, indicated the Government's policy with regard to the educational reforms during his ministry. He said vigorous efforts would be made to push forward the panchayet union scheme for the development of primary education and it was his desire that at the end of five years every panchayet union should have its primary school. Government was willing to bear its share of the cost for the purpose. Regarding secondary education the Minister hoped to carry out, as early as possible, the recommendations of the Sadler Commission and establish the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education in the Province. He also proposed to improve the pay of the Secondary School Teachers and to create provident fund for their benefit. The fund would probably be on voluntary basis at first and teachers would be asked to contribute nine pies per rupee of their salary, the management of the Schools six pies and the Government six pies. The whole sum would be placed in Post Office savings bank and interest on it would go to the benefit of the subscribers.

JOINT LIQUIDATORS.

AN OBJECTION UPHELD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

The Acting Chief Justice Walsh and Justice Ryves passed orders to-day at the Allahabad High Court in the application of Mr. Hunter, liquidator of the Bank of Upper India, against certain proceedings of Mr. Damodar Das and others. Their Lordships have passed orders declaring the appointment of Mr. Damodar Das and Mr. Iyer as joint liquidators illegal.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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INDIA AND BURMA.

CLOSE RELATIONS URGED

SEPARATION POLICY CONDEMNED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PAUNGDE, May 10.

The General Council of the Burmese Association's eleventh Conference began today. The great *mandap* was crowded to overflowing by men and women delegates and visitors. The Burma Congress Committee was represented by Messrs. Banerjee, Nanalal, Madanjit and others who were accorded special accommodation along with the Gyicibiaye Executives.

Paungde to-day bristles with men, women and children. Streams of people in motor cars, carriages, bullock carts and on foot are pouring in from all directions. It is estimated there are over a lakh and fifty thousand people in this town. Thousands hung about the fence outside for want of space. Many more were disappointed even to have a look into the Conference *mandap*. The delegates and visitors began pouring in from 9 in the morning and by 12 the whole mandap was full. The members of the Executive Committee: Messrs. U. Chit Hlaing and U. Ottama, came in succession and were received with applause. Mr. U. Ottama on arrival gave five precepts and all the *sanghas* repeated them.

Mr. U. Chit Hlaing was then formally proposed as President and took his seat after paying the customary obeisance to the *sanghas*. The Reception Committee Chairman narrated the difficulties of Paungde preparing for the Conference in a fortnight and thanked all who helped to complete the arrangements.

Mr. U. Chit Hlaing spoke for about half an hour. Mr. U. Ottama came next and spoke for three hours on the Henzada imbroglie, All-Burma Union Conference, constructive programme, Leave of Absence Bill and its effects on Burma and the shoe question and the pagodas. He referred to the exclusion of Burma from the enquiries into the working of diarchy in India and condemned the separation policy and Lord Olivier's speech. He urged closer relations and co-operation with the Indian political organizations and asked the people to study and follow Indian political movements. His speech was all through punctuated by cheers and applauses.

LONDON'S ROYAL VISITORS.

KING AND QUEEN OF RUMANIA.

OXFORD, May 11.

London streets and Victoria Station are being decorated to-day in preparation for the state visit to-morrow of the King and Queen of Rumania. The distinguished visitors will cross from Ostend to Dover in the British Royal Yacht escorted by four British destroyers. The Prince of Wales will welcome them at Dover and they will travel in the Royal train to Victoria Station where King George and Queen Mary will await them and escort them to Buckingham Palace.

A crowded programme of activities has been arranged and King Ferdinand will be invested with the Order of the Garter. During the visit the King and Queen of Rumania will see the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley.

Newspapers to-day attach much importance to the state visit and "Observer" says: "In this welcome to the Rumanian Sovereign, British will most not forget the sense of relief with which it heard nearly eight years ago of the Rumanian entry into the war. In the course of the campaign, Rumania was almost entirely overrun by Mackensen's armies and her productive machinery was destroyed wholesale. She suffered as much as any of the belligerents. Britain wil be glad to show that it has not lost the memory of these things."—Reuter.

AERIAL GLIDING.

A GERMAN FLYER'S RECORD.

LONDON, May 12.

Berlin.—A message from Koenigsberg says that in the course of a competition for the German aerial gliders near Memel, flyer Schultz remained for eight hours forty-two minutes and eight seconds which it is claimed to be a world record.—Reuter.

STRANDED AVIATORS.

LONDON, May 11.

Cordova (Alaska).—Major Martin and the mechanic safely arrived at Port Moller in Alaska. Major Martin wirelesses that the aeroplane totally wrecked and crashed on a mountain in a fog on 30th April. They arrived at Trappers' Cabin on 7th May exhausted and found food in the Cabin where they rested for three days. "Our existence was due to concentrated food and our nerve".—Reuter.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HEALTH.

LONDON, May 11.

It is officially announced that Queen Alexandra's health continues satisfactory but in order to avoid unnecessary fatigue it has been decided that it would be better that she should not take personal part in the public celebrations on Alexandra Day on the 25th of June nor has the date been fixed for her return to London.—Reuter.

"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

BASIS OF NATIONAL UNITY.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S AIM.

MR. JINNAH ON HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

"Live and let live." This, according to Mr. Jinnah, should form the basis of settlement of Hindu-Muslim problems.

Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, M.L.A., President-elect of the All India Muslim League which shortly meets at Lahore, gave an interview to an Associated Press Representative on the present situation in the country.

Asked as to the objects of the proposed session of the League, Mr. Jinnah said:—"The object of holding the session is to concentrate the united Mahomedan opinion with regard to (1) the question of the amendment of the Constitution of India, (2) to bring about a friendly understanding in the Punjab in particular where, owing to certain causes which seem insignificant, a great deal of misunderstanding has been created between Hindus and Musalmans, and (3) to bring about, in due course through and by means of the All India Muslim League organisation once more a complete settlement between the Hindus and the Mahomedans as was done at Lucknow in 1916."

"The League," continued Mr. Jinnah, "is not in any way going to adopt a policy or programme which will, in the least degree as far as I can judge, be antogonistic to the Indian National Congress, the Khilafat organisations or the Jamiat-ul-Ulema. On the contrary, I believe it will proceed on lines which are best calculated to further the general national interests, not forgetting the particular interests of the Mahomedan Community."

SOLUTION OF SPECIFIC PROBLEMS.

Dealing with the specific questions agitating the Mahomedan Community, Mr. Jinnah pointed out that they were two, namely, the proportion of representation in the country's legislatures, in Municipal and local bodies and the percentage of Muslims in the services of the country.

"The settlement with regard to these questions", said Mr. Jinnah, "can only be brought about by a spirit of 'give and take.' For that purpose it is necessary to infuse a friendly feeling and a sense of fairness on both sides. Unfortunately the recent rivalry displayed by the Shuddi and the Sangathan Movements, the prejudices roused on the cow-killing question and the playing of music near mosques,—these are the outstanding features of the trouble, and we desire, if possible, and make both parties cry halt in that direction and inoculate in both parties a spirit of "Live and let live."

To a question as to how he was going to achieve all these, Mr. Jinnah replied: "All this can be done when we have once more made the All India Muslim League a living and well-organised political body as it was, with branches all over the country. It is then alone that leaders will be able to speak with authority and be in a position to bring about a complete settlement which will be acceptable to the Mahomedan public. In order to bring about this desired result, we may have to appoint a committee of the All-India Muslim League with power to confer with a committee or committees appointed by other organisations such as the Congress or the Hindu Mahasabha."

"UNITY MUST BE ACHIEVED.

Speaking of the Mahomedan position in relation the Government of India Act, Mr. Jinnah said: "I may tell you that Mahomedan opinion is no less persistent and strong that the Government of India Act must be overhauled, and that immediate steps should be taken to establish Dominion responsible Government for India. The Mahomedan representatives in the Assembly, which is the Central Legislature, realise no less than the Hindus that it is absolutely essential, in order to make the Assembly work and entitle it to claim the proud position of a representative body approaching a Parliament of people, that substantial responsibility must be introduced without delay under the Constitution, which can only be done by amending the Government of India Act, 1919, and not merely by discovering defects and rectifying the working of the Reforms and only advancing within the rule making power of the Act as it is proposed at present by the Government of India."

On the question of Hindu Muslim Unity, Mr. Jinnah said: "Hindu-Muslim Unity, in my opinion is a question entirely within the range of practical politics and can be brought about as it was done at Lucknow in 1916. I hope that our opponents who rely too much on the Hindu-Muslim difficulties will soon be disappointed. Of course, efforts will have to be made on both sides to remove the mischief which has crept in of late, particularly owing to the cause into which I need not at present enter or discuss."

THE KHILAFAT QUESTION.

Asked as to the Khilafat Question in relation to the Muslim League, Mr. Jinnah said: "The question of the Khilafat, no doubt has become very complicated. It is an institution which undoubtedly forms a part and parcel of Islam. It is not a territorial question. It is not merely the concern of any single country, it is a question for the Mahomedans of the world to determine. I have no doubt that those who are learned and qualified in the laws and religion of Islam will, when they meet from all parts of the world, in an Islamic Congress which is already in contemplation, will I hope, find a solution. It will be one of the questions which will, doubtless, engage the most anxious attention of the next session of the League at Lahore."

Concluding Mr. Jinnah said: "I would appeal to every member of the All India Muslim League at this most critical juncture when the question of further reforms and Hindu-Muslim settlement and other purely, but no less important, domestic questions concerning Mahomedans are going to be considered, they should attend the sessions of the League in large numbers notwithstanding the unsuitable season at Lahore and other inconveniences. I would also appeal to all prominent Mahomedans, whether members of the League or not, to attend and give us the benefit of their opinion on the questions which will come up before the League."

EVEREST EXPEDITION.

COL. NORTON'S DESPATCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The fourth Everest despatch from Col. Norton is dated April 23rd from Kyishong. The expedition halted at Tinki one day to collect transport, generally, discuss future plans and test their organisation. All the members of the expedition are well, previous experiences having enabled them to avoid many discomforts. A small party of porters from General Bruce's detachment rejoined on April 19th after a forced march. On the 21st the expedition rejoined the route of previous expeditions and Phungchu river. The expedition hopes to get through to Shekariong with only twenty-four hours' delay. The next despatch will be from base camp, near Ronbuk. Windproof clothing has been a great success.

SINGAPORE SCHEME.

AUSTRALIAN M. P.'S VIEW.

LONDON, May 12.

Sydney.—Mr Bowden, Member of the Commonwealth Parliament in a speech declared, the abandonment of the Singapore Base was of the most serious import to Australia, New Zealand and India.—Reuter.

Berlin.—Ten communists were killed and a number wounded in the course of a collision with police at Boelberg, near Halle. One policeman was fatally wounded.—Reuter.

IRISH BOUNDARY QUESTION.

SIR JAMES CRAIG'S VIEW.

LONDON, May 11.

Sir James Craig in an interview on the Irish Boundary question declared that the only courses open were to drop the whole idea of a Commission which aims at an arbitrary settlement that will only lead straight to serious trouble and to aim instead at a settlement by mutual agreement between the two governments concerned on the principle of give and take which will leave no grievance and bitterness behind and command the assent of the peoples of the two parliaments. It was no use pretending that any other settlement would assure peace and concord. A settlement cannot be reached by "outsiders" ignorant of the facts.—Reuter.

TARAKESHWAR.

MOHUNT'S APPLICATION TO MAGISTRATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

On behalf of the Mohunt of Tarakeswar Temple, an application has been filed before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Serampore for order under Section 144, C. P. C., against Swami Sachindananda and his volunteers to keep the peace. The application has been forwarded to the police for enquiry and report.

Special Police has been posted at Tarakeswar as precaution against breach of peace apprehended in view of the activities against the present administration of the Temple.

VAIKOM STRUGGLE

WHAT FAILURE MEANS

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND ON NEED FOR HELP.

Swami Shraddhanand wires from Mangalore under date May 12th:—

My visit to Vaikom has confirmed the view that the struggle there should continue till unapproachability is completely removed. I hope when Mahatmaji learns the true facts from the deputation he will tell them what to do. The failure of Satyagraha at Vaikom will not only make the removal of untouchability difficult, but will also lower the prestige of the Congress which every true Indian will deplore. I advise the Congress either to vote funds and workers or leave the work to the Hindu Mahasabha and Aryasamaj. I found caste Hindus generally sympathetic, even local opposition appeared manufactured, and if non-violent Satyagraha is maintained success is assured. Besides work in Travancore and British Malabar useful work in South Canara can be done.

Although exhausted by incessant work I shall visit Calicut on the 15th and 16th, Madura 18th and 19th, Madras 21st and 22nd, Bezvada 23rd, Godavari 24th and 25th, rest of Andhra 26th and 27th, Puri 29th, reaching Calcutta on 30th June (?). I request friends of the movement to collect funds for carrying on work. Thousands of unapproachables are being made Christians which can be stopped and others brought back if my workers here get sufficient financial help. I entreat Hindus and Aryans of Northern India also to send their contributions immediately to my address at Delhi where I reach by the 7th of June next.

ASSAULT ON VOLUNTEERS.

VICTIMS MAKE NO COMPLAINT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, May 12.

The campaign at Vaikom is progressing as usual. Further details of assaults by caste Hindus on volunteers show that when the volunteers were proceeding to the eastern road to relieve those on duty overnight singing national songs they were accompanied by two Pulayas whose presence in their midst appears to have provoked certain Nairs. First, assailants were only three in number, while later, several joined them. These assailants were lying in wait on the roadside and surprised the batch by pursuing them using abusive language. They first cried out asking who were the Pulayas in the party and ran after one of them. The terrined Pulaya ran into the batch, but the assailants chased him and severely belaboured him. Next, they laid their hands on the Satyagrahis, one by one, boxing them and beating them with sticks. Mr. Sivasailam, the Captain of the volunteers, was fisted on his neck and slapped on his cheeks, while another volunteer was pressed against a tree, and a third was knocked on his nasal bone with the result his nose started bleeding. Mr. Surendranath, a volunteer, aged 12, was likewise knocked on his head and he slipped aside before his assailant could repeat the attack. Most of the assailants are believed to be Nairs. The victims have not made any complaint to the police and they are still under treatment. A special police guard has been posted at the place where assaults took place and the police are making investigations to find out who the culprits are and bring them to book. The police, however, complain they are handicapped in carrying on their investigations as the victims refuse to furnish them with particulars of assaults, being Satyagrahis.

REPRESENTATIVES TO SEE MAHATMA.

Mr. Kuruvillai Mathew against whom a warrant has been pending under Section 90 of the Criminal Procedure Code was arrested on Saturday and removed to Kottayam where he will be tried. In accordance with the decision of the Untouchability Committee, Messrs. K. Madhavan Nair and Kuroor Nilakantan Namboodiripad have proceeded to Andheri to see Mahatma Gandhi and explain the exact situation at Vaikom so that he may remove the ban on outside help.

Government have made arrangements to put up pucca pandals at all four picquets for the protection of the police from rains during the monsoon now fast approaching. Mr. Kuroor Namboodiripad having left Vaikom for Andheri, Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai of the Nagercoil Congress Committee is now in charge of the camp.

Mr. Abdur Rahim whom the District Magistrate has prohibited from speaking in public has left for Alleppey where he disobeys order and courts arrest. Dr. M. Perumal Naidu and Mr. Chittedath Sanku Pillai, the other two prominent workers whose speeches have likewise been prohibited, have been permitted by the Committee to use their discretion when to disobey.

AMERICAN JOURNALIST STUDIES SITUATION.

Rev. Charles B. Hill, an American journalist and Secretary, Methodist Episcopal Church, was at Vaikom during the week to study the situation and has since left the place after interviewing the workers and volunteers and taking snapshots of the four barricades, Akali camp, Satyagrahasram and the temple gates.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Aiyar, M.L.A., was at Vaikom and addressing a public meeting urged that the campaign should be carried on till complete success was achieved. He affirmed that unless untouchability was removed, India could not attain Swaraj. Among other visitors was Srimathi L. Bha-

(Continued on next page).

"EDUCATE YOUR MASTERS".

RIGHT TO A DECENT LIVING.

MR. J. M. MEHTA AT POSTAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, May 10.

"You have very properly decided to educate your masters' by asking one or other member of the Assembly or the Council to become the President of your conferences; it is in this spirit that I have accepted your kind invitation and I hope I will prove an apt pupil of yours." With these words, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, M.L.A., began his presidential address at the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Conferences held at Surat on the 10th instant.

Continuing, the President paid a high tribute to the organisation and efficiency of the All-India and Provincial Bodies of the Association and said that they had thus all the conditions that made for success and he felt convinced that the authorities would have at no distant date to grant the most all their main demands if only there was on in the way they had been doing. There was one thing which if they could accomplish betimes would perfect their organisation and hasten the day of their success and it was the inclusion of the inferior servants of the Department in the organisation. Turning to the pressing and important question that agitate the minds of the postmen he said that they had every right to a minimum wage—not the minimum for a bare existence, but one that would ensure them and their family a decent living, a reasonable provision for the education of their children and some saving for sickness and old age. In that connection "the irreducible minimum demands" formulated at Delhi Session and reiterated at the Lahore Conference were not at all unreasonable and they would do well to continue to press for them. He saw no sound reason why Government should at all resist that demand. The net receipts from the Posts and Telegraph services was 41.39 lakhs in 1921-22 against the revised estimates of 69.90 lakhs for the year 1923-24; and the current year's Budget provided for a surplus of 93.75—an increase of over 125 per cent. in three years. With growing revenues on the one side and with drastic curtailment of postal facilities on the other, it would be a hard-hearted Government that would not listen to the cry for justice of its sweated employees. Speaking about the housing accommodation he said Government could early to accept the responsibility for housing their subordinate and inferior employees. Government undertook to provide the Postmasters unfurnished rent-free quarters. But this facility was coupled with two conditions which made the gift an mutual curse. The Municipal rates and taxes on the house had to be paid by the Postmaster although he had not the choice of selecting the place which was more often than not a miserable dirty hole.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta concluded his address by urging them to continue their work with the same zeal, earnestness, courage and sobriety which had been their characteristic all these years. Loyalt to their leaders they had shown by their undivided devotion to the Secretary, Mr. Mukharji. With such features in their propaganda they could confidently look to the future for success.

NO NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

SIMLA SESSION OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 12.

A Press communique states:—In view of the fact that the coming session of the Indian Legislature has been called for the particular purpose of considering legislation arising out of the Tariff Board Report it has been decided that no days will be allotted for non-official business during the meeting beginning on 27th May. This decision does not of course affect the right of members to ask questions and will not prevent motions for adjournment of business of the Chambers. The Bill dealing with the Tariff Board's recommendations will probably be published at once. Apart from this Bill, Government legislative business will be confined to measures which are urgent and non-controversial. There may be two small bills of this nature. The session is not likely to last longer than ten days.

KING RECEIVES SIR M. HAILEY.

LONDON, May 13.

The King received in audience to-day Sir Malcolm Hailey on his appointment as Governor of the Punjab.—Reuter.

PROTECTION AND JAMSHEDPUR LABOURERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMSHEDPUR, May 12.

The labourers of the Tata Steel Works, in another mass meeting held on Saturday, the 10th May again resolved to appeal to the Assembly members, the Council of State and the general public that while granting protection to steel industry they shall take steps to have the labourers' interests protected by the recognition of their Association by the employers and the redress of their outstanding grievances and also appealed to the directors to arrange for an early sitting of the Conciliation Committee if it is to be of any use and declared no confidence in Mr. Manu Subedar.

BANDRA SLAUGHTER. HOUSE.

TO BE REMOVED TO DEONAR.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding when a number of important questions were dealt with. The Corporation transacted a great deal of business in their three hours' sitting. The question of making the Chief Accountant independent of the Commissioner was debated for a good length of time, ultimately the question being referred to the Procedure and Rules Committee.

The Corporation considered the report regarding a proposal to empower the Corporation to make procedure rules fixing a definite majority, for the carrying of propositions, in place of a bare majority. The report stated that no change was desirable in the practice now obtaining.

The report was adopted.

CUTS IN GIRGAUM ROAD.

Dr. D. B. Master moved:—'That the Commissioner be requested to report the number of spots on the Girgaum Road that have been cut up again after the road was asphalted and the reasons for which they were cut up.'

The Municipal Commissioner said he was the angriest man to see the Girgaum Road cut up in so many places, after its being asphalted. But they must remember that the public utility companies and others had independent right to cut up the roads wherever they liked. The big hole on the Girgaum Road was caused by the Improvement Trust, and the Municipality were responsible for only two holes. They were not responsible for the many cuts in the road at Girgaum he said,.

The proposition was thrown out.

BAND AT PHEROZESHAH MEHTA GARDEN.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji moved:—

'That in view of the large number of people of both sexes frequenting the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens every afternoon, and especially on Saturdays and Tuesdays the Commissioner be requested to arrange for a military band to play these two days in the week, alternating, if possible, with an Indian musical performance once a week, including either a Saturday or Sunday, and he be informed that, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary expenditure.'

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconded. He said children who went to the gardens should have some sort of music, and financial considerations should not stand in their way, as music was a very important thing in the education of children.

Mr. J. G. Nensey, opposed the motion as it only showed how some members were wasting the money of the people. They had already got a band there, and now for the delectation of children they wanted a military band! Those people who had heard such performances might have found out for themselves how much they were appreciated by children, and how much intelligent interest they could take in them. Why not ask for the Governor's Band? Each performance by the Military Band would cost them about Rs. 125, and he opposed such a waste of money.

The Commissioner also opposed. There was a Church near the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens and a band would disturb the service there on Sundays. Besides, a military Band would refuse to play on Sundays. They had already a performance there on Mondays, and while his own children would fancy more performances there, he wanted more performances to be given at the Victoria Gardens in order to appeal to the larger public. There could be no doubt that a band was appreciated there by a larger body of people than at the Malabar Hill. They had also to consider of the Chowpatty Band Stand over which a sum of Rs. 35,000 was spent, and he was sure that a band there would appeal to even larger numbers. While he was sure a performance at Malabar Hill would be enjoyed by the richer classes, who could easily go to the Band stand in the Fort, he wanted to have more of these performances at the Victoria Gardens.

The proposition was thrown out.

BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji moved:—'That the Commissioner be requested to report at any meeting of the Corporation as to what steps he has taken for removing the Bandra Slaughter Houses to Deonar and by what date the removal will be effected in terms of Corporation Resolution No. 9541, dated the 23rd December 1920.'

He said it was an old standing question and about four years ago they had adopted the report, and yet nothing was done to give effect to it. He wanted to know what exactly was done in the matter.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi seconded and the proposition was adopted.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji moved that the Corporation considered the desirability of screening the Bandra Slaughter House especially on the side on which the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines run, and that the Commissioner be requested to submit estimates for same.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconded and it was agreed to.

PETTY MISAPPLICATIONS.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia moved:—'That the immediate attention of the Municipal Secretary be invited to the petty misapplications, however ephemeral or inadvertent removals, that recently take place frequently in the Corporation Hall such as those of walking sticks and umbrellas of members and paper-weights, pencils and pen-holders belonging to the Corporation and he be asked to issue strict orders to all the peons and his clerical staff to *immediately* report such cases to him if found out or observed by any of them. '2. That it is hoped Members will refrain in future from practising puerile funs and behave in a manner befitting the prestige and dignity of the Corporation.' '3. That the attention of the Secretary be also drawn to the great inconvenience caused to Councillors owing to outsiders, occupying the Councillors' Room, who may be the acquaintances of some of the Councillors but are quite strangers to the majority of the members of the Corporation, who owing to the presence of the strangers are precluded from taking full advantage of the Councillors' Room which is meant for the use of the Councillors.'

He said the first two parts of the proposition were already given effect to and about the third he said all sorts of persons were using the Councillors' Room, and some of them were even served with cold drinks and such things. He thought the dignity of the Corporation was being lowered in the eyes of the public by these things, and they should put a stop to them.

Mr. Haveliwalla seconding complained that a chauffeur was once sitting before him in that particular room.

The proposition was accepted.

NO MORE BENCHES ON CUFFE PARADE.

Dr. D. B. Master moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to provide a dozen additional benches on the Cuffe Parade.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was impossible to furnish free benches for the whole public at such places, as Cuffe Parade. In Hyde Park in England while there were free benches, a penny was also charged for seats, which went towards their upkeep. On the Chowpatty many of the benches were stolen and spoiled by people, and it was costing them a great deal to get them repaired.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said they should have some benches placed in front of the Hindu Burial Ground on the Queen's Road.

The motion was thrown out.

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved:—

'That the President be authorized to convey to Government the opinion of this Corporation that it is necessary sa to amend the Municipal Act as to render the Chief Accountant directly responsible to the Corporation.'

Mr. Jamnadas said the proposition was of vital importance and it required their careful consideration. He had made enquiries into the matter and had found that everywhere the Accountant was made responsible not to the highest executive but to some other officer. When Sir Guy Fletwood Wilson wanted to make the Auditor General responsible to the Secretary of State and not to the Government of India the Secretary of State supported him in that view, as Sir Guy was of the opinion that keeping proper accounts would not undermine the prestige of Indian Civilians, but enhance it on the other hand. The Provincial Accountant-Generals were made responsible to that officer and not to the Government of India. That was done because it was thought necessary that the public should feel that their monies were properly spent and accounted for. In the Improvement Trust the Secretary and the Chief Accountant was responsible to the Board and not to the Chairman. If they wanted a book-keeper by all means let them have one, but let them also have a financial adviser to advise them on financial matters. Their accounts must be above reproach and they should make the people feel that their monies would be well spent. Both the Secretary and the Commissioner were very busy officers and the Secretary could not be expected to see whether every cheque signed by him was included in the budget estimates. The present system had broken down and they should adopt a new one. He would rather get the opinion of their Retrenchment officer in the matter, concluded Mr. Jamnadas.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji seconded.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved that the question be referred to the Standing Committee for report in consultation with the Commissioner, etc.

Mr. R. S. Asavle seconded.

The Commissioner stated the mover had made no case at all. There were Auditors there to bring irregularities to the notice of the Corporation. There was, therefore, no need for adopting Mr. Mehta's suggestion. He had asked the Chief Accountant, if he ever contested the propriety of the Commissioner's orders to bring the matter to the notice of the Corporation for their orders.

Dr. Sukhia wanted the Standing Committee to consult the Commissioner.

Mr. B. N. Gamudia supported the proposition, as he said in Port Trust the Accountant was consulted by the Board on all occasions.

Dr. Vora moved that the matter be referred to the Procedure and Rules Committee.

Mr. F. G. Ginwalla seconding said too many irregularities were committed under the present system and they must be stopped.

Mr. A. K. Pai supported the Commissioner.

Mr. B. T. Desai said they were responsible to the ratepayers for their money and not the Commissioner. As long as they had no power or control over the Commissioner it was proper that the Chief Accountant should be made responsible to the Corporation in matters of finance.

Dr. Cosmos Fernandes also spoke.

Mr. Jamnadas in replying said Mr. Pai had advanced no arguments, but had acted as the gramophone of the Commissioner.

Dr. Vora's amendment was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned till 5-40 p.m. to-day.

SEVERE CYCLONE OVER TRIVANDRUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 12.

A Trivandrum message says:—About 3-20 p.m. on Friday a severe cyclone burst over Trivandrum with disastrous results, causing obstruction to traffic and blowing off roofs of tiles. There was also a shower of hailstones and heavy rain accompanied by thunder and lightening.

VAIKOM STRUGGLE.

(Continued from previous page.)

rathi of Parur, a Nair lady who is in sympathy with the movement.

DEPUTATION TO MAHATMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, May 12.

Yesterday was a holiday for the Satyagrahis.

The volunteers, who were assaulted by townsmen on Friday are still under medical treatment. The police are trying to find out the assailants. The Assistant Superintendent of Police stated that the police were handicapped in making investigations by the absence of complaint from the victims, who, as Satyagrahis, refused to put in statements and repudiated the allegation that policemen in mufti were among the assailants. He also stated that on identification by volunteers disciplinary action might be taken against policemen.

A special posse of reserved police is posted where the assault took place and people in the neighbourhood are warned against recurrence of the same.

Mr. Kuruvilla Mathew is arrested under Section 99, Cr. P. C., and he awaits his trial at Kottayam.

The Congress Untouchability Committee has passed a resolution to the effect that workers should disobey prohibition orders only under instructions from the Committee. Dr. M. Perumal Naidu and Mr. Sanku Pillai were permitted to use their own discretion to disobey the order.

It was also resolved that Messrs K. Madhavan Nair and Kuroor Nilakantam Namboodiripad should proceed to Andheri on deputation to explain the situation to Mahatma Gandhi.

Messrs. Madhavan Nair and Kuroor Namboodiripad have left for Andheri.

THE REAL SITUATION

HOSTILE CRITICS ANSWERED.

Mr. P. Ramunny Menon, Secretary, Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, wires from Calicut under date May 12th:—

It is become increasingly clear that the handful of caste Hindu oppositionists at Vykom and the Travancore Government which has ranged itself on their side baffled by the overwhelming unanimity of opinion throughout India are now attempting a flanking movement, as it were, to defeat the Satyagrahis. A systematic propaganda is being carried on in the Press to create a prejudice in the minds of the Congress leaders against the Vykom struggle and to induce them to cut off all outside help, so that the Travancore Government may be left free to crush it with impunity. The surprisingly unsympathetic and even contemptuous attitude of the "Indian Social Reformer", Bombay, the hostile contributions which have of late begun to make their appearance in certain other papers and the grossly false and misleading report of the proceedings of the Nair Mahajanayogam are evidences of the subtle propaganda which is now in full swing. It will be found on close examination that these hostile emanations proceed from an active but extremely limited circle of critics. I appeal to all lovers of liberty and freedom all true friends of the Congress and all those who do not wish to see the only body which can claim to represent the whole of India reduced to an emasculated and impotent organisation to guard themselves against being led into this trap. I cannot do better in this connection than to place before the public the statement given to me by Sjt. K. Madhavan Nair who presided over the momentous and epoch-making session of the last Nayar Mahajana Yogam and who is one of the deputation that left yesterday for Juhu to meet Mahatmaji and appraise him of the real facts about the situation at Vykom.

MAHATMA MISINFORMED.

Sjt. K. Madhavan Nair's statement is as follows:—Startled to read in the "Hindu" extracts from Mahatmaji's letter in "Young India" about the Vykom struggle and the outrageously false report of the proceedings of the Nair Mahajana Sabha from a correspondent. "It is clear that an organized campaign of lies is on foot and Mahatmaji was misinformed and misled by interested persons. Starting Bombay as a delegate to Mahatmaji to appraise him of the true facts."

GRAND SUCCESS OF NAIR MAHAJANA YOGAM.

It is essential to inform the public meanwhile regarding the situation. Caste Hindu opposition except by the Brahmins is practically non-existant. The Brahmins form a very small minority. The Nairs as a class heartily sympathetic. The Nair Mahajana Yogam at Vykom was a grand success. About a thousand Nair representatives from throughout Travancore including even Vykom attended. Sjt. Chanasseri Parameswaran Pillay, the acknowledged leader of the Nair community in Travancore who introduces a very important Nair Bill before the next Legislative Council meeting opened this year's session; one of the most successful in the annals of the Yogam. The meeting extended its full support to the fight against unapproachability at Vykom and called on every Nair to help with men and money. If the Nair Mahayogam was a grand success the joint conference of the Nair Mahajanyogam and S. N. D. P. Yogam was a grander success and the most inspiring spectacle ever witnessed in Travancore. Attended by about 15,000 people it was unanimously declared the hugest gathering which has ever assembled in Travancore. Speakers found the utmost difficulty in making themselves heard and many of them were obliged to have their speeches repeated sentence by sentence by Swami Satyavrita who possessed the most powerful voice in the gathering. Swami Sradhananda who was present would bear testimony to the boundless enthusiasm that prevailed.

CONGRESS WORK EXTOLLED.

Speaker after speaker extolled the work of the Congress and the marvellous soul force of Mahatmaji to which they ascribed the wonderful union of the two communities which had lived a life of mutual mistrust and suspicion for centuries. About 400 ladies attended the meeting, most of whom were dressed in full Khaddar. In the meeting of the S. N. D. P. Yogam held two years ago, there was only a solitary individual, my friend Mr. Achuthan, who wore Khaddar and who for his impunity was considered as no better than a traitor. Till but a month or two ago the attitude of the generality of the Tiyyas was one of suspicion and mistrust towards the Congress. The Vykom Satyagraha has wrought a revolution. The community to a man considers the Congress headed by Mahatma Gandhi as its saviour to-day and even the bitterest of opponents is silenced. A large proportion of the enormous gathering was clad in Khaddar. It can be claimed without exaggeration that no effort anywhere in India has been able to achieve so much for the Congress in so short a time as the Vykom Satyagraha has done. Who among those that were at Vykom on this historic occasion would not wish that Mahatmaji could have even a faint idea of the happenings in Kerala. It is generally believed in Travancore that the enemies of the movement have planned to kill it by getting men who are seemingly disinterested to misrepresent matters to Mahatmaji and convince him of the propriety of banning outside help. While checking the movement externally in this way the Travancore Government is busy inside the State trying to obstruct the work of collecting men and money by gagging and arresting leaders. The Satyagrahis thus find themselves placed in the unenviable position of being opposed by foes and friends alike. Mahatmaji has declared even against the Akali help though the Akalis are not participating in the fight and are only making use of the occasion for a great fraternal demonstration. At present there is no lack of volunteers and it is money alone that is required to sustain the fight till victory is assured. One cannot conceive with equanimity of the disastrous consequences to the Vykom Satyagraha in particular and the Congress movement in general that will ensue if such help is deliberately withheld.

OPPOSITION PARTY AT VYKOM.

A word with regard to the opposition party at Vykom. The so-called opposition is only an after-thought on the part of a handful of men which would never have asserted itself, but for Government encouragement. The All-Kerala Nair Samajam under whose auspices the Nair Mahajanayogam was held and whose representative character none dare question has systematically advocated right of all Hindus to enter even temples. Under such circumstances I have no hesitation in saying that the information carried to Mahatmaji that caste Hindus as a class are opposed to the removal of unapproachability and that Satyagrahis are seeking to overawe them is nothing more or less than an inspired calumny.

SPECIAL TREATMENT TO SATYAGRAHA PRISONERS'

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, May 12.

As a result of a representation from Satyagraha leaders in the Central Prison for equality of treatment of all prisoners, Government have ordered that all prisoners, numbering about 20, be given special treatment.

DISMISSAL OF A PROFESSOR.

STUDENTS AND PROFESSORS INTENDING TO STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, May 12.

It is understood further trouble is brewing in the Khalsa College, Amritsar, where, it is alleged, as a protest against the summary dismissal of Professor Chaterjee by the Managing Committee, many Professors and students, in sympathy with the dismissed Professor, intend to strike. Situation has become serious. The whole atmosphere in the College is excited and further developments are awaited with interest.

AUXILIARY FORCE COMMITTEE.

COL. GIDNEY WILLING TO SERVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA May 12.

With reference to the Government of India's recent press communique that Col. Gidney could not serve on the Indian Auxiliary Force Committee owing to ill-health it is now understood that, in view of the improvement in his health, Col. Gidney will be nominated to the Committee to represent Anglo-Indian and domiciled European interests and a fresh communique will shortly be issued by the Government of India announcing his nomination.

MYSORE TO HAVE A DAILY NEWSPAPER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 12.

The long-felt need of the Mysore State for a well-equipped and educated daily seems about to be fulfilled. A Company with an influential Directorate called the "Indian Publishing Company" has been established in Bangalore by the efforts of Messrs. G. R. Joshyer and K. V. Thomas with the object of publishing a full-dressed daily called the "Guardian." It is expected to be characterised by conscientiousness, public spirit and restraint and has the approval of both the Government and the public.

The Punjab Government has decided to apply the Mussalman Waqf Act, 1923, to the Punjab with immediate effect.

TELNIPARA RIOT CASE.

SIXTEEN ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The Sessions Judge of the Hooghli Court agreeing with the verdict of the jury acquitted sixteen out of twenty-five Mahomedans who were committed on charges of rioting and dacoity at Telnipara during Moharram 1922. Feelings between Hindus and Mahomedans were strained in connection with the sacrifice of cow at Bakri Id of that year and during the last day of Moharram, it is alleged, that while Hindus were holding a religious lecture near the Ferry Ghat the accused came there with a large number of people who were carrying tazias for immersion. Riot ensued. Several shops in the bazaar were looted and two Hindus were killed and several injured. Of the nine accused who were found guilty the Judge sentenced six to one year's rigorous imprisonment each and the remaining three to four years' rigorous imprisonment each.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The Sub-Divisional Officer for Serampore disposed of a case of alleged defamation filed by Mr. T. C. Goswami, M.L.A., against Kumud Bandharde, Zemindar of Champandy, alleging the defendant who was supporting views of a Swarajist candidate in the Hooghli Municipal Constituency of the Bengal Council, circulated posters to the effect that the Swarajya candidate who was supported by the complainant had not signed the Swaraj creed and the letter written by Mr. C. R. Das to the complainant in that connection was intercepted. The Magistrate found sufficient evidence was not available to frame the charge against the accused who was discharged.

MADRAS CORPORATION.

CONGRESS DECIDES ON CAPTURING SEATS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 12.

As the Municipal election for ten seats, which are to be vacated in rotation by ten of the present Councillors is approaching, the Madras Congress Committee has resolved to capture the seats and have opened a campaign.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is strange that in spite of the resolution passed on the 20th March 1924 by the Bombay Legislative Council to restore the Surat Municipality forthwith, there is no serious attempt made to give effect to it.

There are reasons to suspect that some men greedy of power and with vested interests, wish to see that the present Committee—purely of Government nomination—remains in power as long as possible. The Bazar gup goes that the present Chairman of the Committee is determined not to allow the elections to take place till next February.

We hear that Government have to go through certain formalities before an election could be given. And these formalities consist of preparation of the electoral roll and formation of Wards in the city. This is a good trap and it is possible for the Minister to fall into it quite unconsciously. The District Municipal Act Section XIII reads "A new Election Roll shall be published in each year on such date as may be prescribed by the rules, and shall continue in operation for a period of twelve months from that day."

And according to the Election rules No. 3 (1) and No. 3 (2) that date is 15th January of every year. Now the Surat Municipality prepared the revised Electoral Roll and published it on the 15th January 1924. And according to the Act, it shall remain in force for a period of one year i. e upto the 14th January 1925. And therefore any change in the Electoral Roll before this date will be illegal. That means, if election is to be given to Surat, it can only be according to the present Electoral Roll. And the only formality to be undergone is to fix the date of election and to notify the same 15 days previously. This has to be done by the Collector. But if Government think of revising the Electoral Roll, it means an election in the beginning of February 1925. And that is the time, when the period of supersession ends and the Municipality will automatically come to the people. And all this fuss made in the Council would be of no avail.

If Government do mean business, the restoration of the Municipality should be immediate. If Government wish that the New Reforms should appeal to the people, all Council resolutions should be given effect to promptly. It is the Minister's duty to see that all Council resolutions are promptly acted upon, and that no body succeeds in thwarting the same or establishing the impotence of the Council Resolutions.

The people of Surat are getting impatient about this delay in ordering election. The local press is clamouring almost every day. Therefore let the Minister order an immediate election.—Yours etc.

M. K. DIXIT.
M. M. MEHTA.

Surat, 11 May 1924.

Hon. Mr. Dehlavi was invited to a *pan-supari* party by the Mahomedans of Dharwar on the 12th instant.

WORK OF THE TARIFF BOARD.

GOVT'S. REPLY TO INDIAN CHAMBER'S CRITICISMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 12.

The Government of India have replied to the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay regarding the latter's criticism of the work of the Tariff Board. The Hon. Mr. Chadwick, Secretary, Commerce Department, writing to the Secretary Indian Merchants' Chamber says:—"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. T.39 dated the 10th April 1924, and to say that the Government of India note that your Committee while admitting the necessity for exhaustive enquiries by the Tariff Board complain of the system under which the Board have been asked to work by the Government. You cite as sample of celerity practice in other countries notably that of the United Kingdom. The only instructions given to the Tariff Board are contained in the resolution No. 3748 dated the 10th July 1923. These leave the fullest freedom and discretion to the Board to conduct their enquiries in such a manner as they deem best in any particular case. They have not been hampered by being asked to conform to any rigid system and the Government of India are not prepared so to hamper them.

I am to point out that the Tariff Board did not occupy nearly a year in enquiring into one industry. Their enquiries covered not only the industry of rolled steel itself, a matter requiring careful consideration—but also eight other industries dependent on the use of the steel, viz., engineering industry, wagon building, the manufacture of tinplate wire, and wire nails, agricultural implements locomotives, enamelled ware and steel castings.

PLACES VISITED.

In addition they enquired into and reported upon the effect of the import duty on sulphur. Your Committee comment on the time spent by the Board in travelling. They apparently overlooked the fact that the Board only made five journeys, which occupied more than a single night, two of which were necessitated by a visit to Bombay. The only places visited by the Board were Jamshedpur, Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Asansol. It cannot be urged that visits to any of these places were unnecessary.

Your Committee quote with approval the work of the Tariff Board in the United Kingdom. It is not clear what body your Committee had in mind when speaking on the Tariff Board of the United Kingdom. The Government of India are naturally not aware of instructions or of conditions under which the Committee appointed by Mr. Baldwin in the closing months of 1923 worked, and still less are they aware of its conclusions. There can however be no analogy between that Committee and a Tariff Board in India as envisaged by the Fiscal Committee. In most countries revisions of Tariff for prospective purpose have usually been very protracted undertakings.

Government share with your Committee the desire enquiries into these important questions should be both expeditious and exhaustive. They however wish to emphasise that the enquiry is in fact two-fold. Responsibility of the Tariff Board does not end with deciding whether or not an industry has made out a reasonable case for protection from its own point of view. It has also a responsibility to the consumer which in your letter is overlooked viz., to consider and determine effect on other industries and on the consumer in general of any recommendations in favour of protection. Government are of opinion that the aims in view can best be realised by leaving the Tariff Board the completest freedom of action.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The report for the year 1923 of the above Mills is published and as was long expected, the ordinary shareholders have again to go without any dividend. Once only this Mill paid ans. 8, and for the last two to three years, nothing has been paid as dividend, though other Mills were paying good dividends. Another misfortune of the shareholders in case of this Mill is that even when times were better, and when shares of other Mills were at heavy premiums the shares of this Mill were at a dicount.

The report shows that last year the Mill made a net profit of Rs. 14,59000 which amount has been almost wholly written off to depreciation account. Still there remains to be paid Rs. 15 lacs to preference shareholders for the last year. To that the like amount will have to be set aside from the current year's profits. Besides a heavy amount of interest will accrue on the loans from the Agents. Taking 6 per cent. as the rate of interest, it will amount to Rs. 15 to 16 Lacs. Thus leaving aside all other items, the Mill must earn during the current year Rs. 45 lacs, to defray the above main items. We know that the future of the Mill industry is not so very bright, and therefore it will be very clearly seen that the ordinary shareholders, have no chance of getting any divident whatsoever still for a long time to come.

We find from the report that the Agents have charged their commission of Rs. 1,64,339. As shown in the reports the vendors are holders of two lacs of preference shares of Rs. 10 each issued as fully paid up and carrying interest at the rate of 7½ per cent. Besides, the Agents will be also earning a very good rate of interest on heavy advances to the Mills.

Sometime back one of your evening contemporaries showed that even on a liberal estimate, the present market value of the Mills will not exceed Rs. 2 crores., though the paid up capital amounts to Rs. 6 crores.

It will therefore be seen that if at all the Mill makes any profits in future, it will not be able to declare a dividend on the ordinary shares, and the present market price of Rs. 2 of the ordinary shares amply proves this fact.—Yours, etc.

A Shareholder.

Bombay, May 12.

MOPLAH RELIEF.

A SCHEME AND AN APPEAL.

BY MR. YAKUB HASAN.

Ever since my release in August last I was anxious to visit South Malabar where a terrible tragedy was enacted in August 1921 and the following 8 or 9 months. But as Moulana Azad Subhani, Dr. Mahmud and others were refused permission to visit the rebellion area I did not expect that I would be allowed to enter this forbidden land. Still after the conclusion of Cannanore Conference I went to Calicut to see if I could find my way to Ernad and Walluvanad Taluks. Police was keeping a close watch on my movements. A motor car agency after promising to hire out a car to my friend cancelled the contract and none of the several cars that ply for hire could be secured to take me on my errand. Even private car owners were afraid of police and pleaded some excuse or other for not obliging.

In the afternoon (31st March) a Sub-Inspector of Police called at my residence and tried to dissuade me from my purpose. He even told me that if I insisted on visiting the prohibited area he would be compelled to serve a notice on me. I replied that I would welcome the service of the notice as it would lead the public to conclude that the martial law administration and the Police Raj have left traces behind that could not bear inspection by critical eyes. I told him that my only object in going there was to see in what condition were the widows and orphans of the Moplahs killed, shot or hanged and the wives and children of those now undergoing imprisonment for various terms; I wanted by personal observation to form an idea of the amount of relief needed and the best manner in which it should be rendered.

The Sub-Inspector represented this to Mr. Windle, the District Superintendent of Police, and the following letter was the outcome of it:—"Dear Sir, Would you please come to the Empress Hotel at 7 p.m. this evening to meet the District Magistrate, Mr. Thorne, and talk over your projected visit to Ernad. My car is at your disposal to take you there and back. Yours truly (Sd.) O. E. Windle, District Superintendent of Police."

Mr. Thorne was very polite and courteous. He had no objection to my visiting the affected area for the purpose of affording relief to the suffering Moplah families. He had every sympathy with my object and gave me some useful information as to the work the various relief agencies had done so far. I left next morning for Ernad in a motor car that I could now got without any trouble and was accompanied on this journey by (1) Chaudhari Noor Hasan of the Poona Jamiat-e-Dawat-o-Tableegh-e-Islam. (2) Mohiuddin Koya who had shared imprisonment with me at Cannanore and (3) Mohamed, a Moplah student of the National Muslim University of Aligarh whom Moulana Shaukat Ali had deputed to gather necessary information for the drawing out of the Moulana's scheme of Moplah relief that he had promulgated at Cocanada. We travelled 160 miles by road and 20 miles by river and visited 21 places in 3 days.

Big towns like Calicut, Tellicherry and Cannanore give no idea of what the country is like in the interior. There are hardly any villages in Malabar, the houses are scattered over the wooded hills, deep dales and cultivated fields on terraced flats. A locality containing a group or groups of houses is called Amsom. In each Amsom there is a central place call Desam. Here some houses are attached to one another and form a bazaar street. Police thana, Tahsil, School and Jumma mosque are located in this central Desam.

The Amsoms we visited are either entirely Muslim or consist of predominating Muslim population. The Taluks of Ernad and Walluvanad and a part of Calicut and Ponani Taluks form the rebellion area.

MISERY ALL ROUND.

Everywhere we went we found considerable misery and suffering. There was hardly a Moplas family in any Amsom that we visited that had not suffered. Every family had lost some members either being killed, burned, shat, hanged or imprisoned. We came across a family of which 5 men, including one grand-father, were in jail, only a boy of 14 (now aged 16) was left behind to take care of the family consisting of 5 women and 16 children. This boy also was sentenced and his imprisonment was commuted to a fine which he is paying in monthly instalments of one rupee. It can be more imagined than described the state of destitution the women, children and old men must be in when all the bread-earners have been taken away from a family. It was not of course possible for us, during our short-flying visit, to make even a rough estimate of the number of women and children who require relief in each Amsom. According to Government account between 1,200 and 1,500 Moplahs were killed and 12,000 were arrested. The number now in prison is more than 5,000. Granting roughly 4 dependents to each of the above males killed and imprisoned there must be more than 30,000 that require relief.

The Central Relief Committee as organized by Mr. Devadhar of Servants of India Society, the Kerala Congress Committee, the Poona Jamiet and the Moplah Amelioration Committee of Madras rendered as much relief to the sufferers as they could. They spent roughly Rupee two lacs and seventy-three thousand, one lac and fifteen thousand, eighty and sixty thousand respectively on this work. The first committee rendered relief mostly to the Hindu sufferers and I am told hat Moplahs received only a small portion of the total amount spent by this Committee. These four agencies could relieve only a small percentage of the sufferers, for the relief of all was altogether beyond their combined resources. We found many places where no relief reached. In other places relief given was quite inadequate. For example in one Amsam the Central Committee gave only a rupee and quarter per week per family for three weeks only.*

These committees distributed rice every week to each family, three seers for an adult and 2 seers for a child. They also gave cloth and thatched the houses that required thatching every year. Most of the houses were burnt by the military who in their vindicative zeal did not spare even mosques. I inspected some of the mosques that were set on fire, some of which were totally destroyed, while others were badly burnt. They even burnt the Arabic College building of Vyzhakad and destroyed its library containing 700 volumes, mostly rare Arabic manuscripts. Moplahs therefore require relief not only in the matter of food and clothing, but also in the shape of help for rebuilding the mosques, and the Madrasa and rethatching their houses.

After some time the rice doles given by the said Relief Committees ceased. The Poona and Amelioration Committees then commenced to give rice to such females and children who would procure coir and twist it into yarn and deliver the same to the Committee Agents in exchange of rice. They were in the beginning paying one seer of rice for 2 skeins of coir yarn of 16 cubits each; as the workers became more dexterous the number of skeins to be delivered for one seer of rice was increased from 2 to 8, then to 10 to 12, and now 14 skeins are made for a seer. The Poona Committee discontinued this form of relief after 8 months when funds were exhausted, but the Amelioration Committee still continues it. The latter has however reduced the centres from 6 to 2. All its funds (nearly Rs. 60,000) are over and the little work that is being done now is because its Secretary, Mr. Koyassan Koya Haji, who himself is also a dealer in coir yarn, is financing the enterprise from his pocket and is cheerfully bearing the loss in working himself.

THE PLIGHT OF WOMEN.

The coir yarn industry was worker on the modest scale, as described above in only some of those parts of the country where there are large cocoanut plantations. There are many Amsoms where cocoanut trees do not grow. Here some women eke out a living by pounding rice. Some merchants give them rice for removing husk; some women purchase rice, and, after removing husk sell it to dealers or to the owners of elephants at the timber depots. The Poona Committee had paid a few rupees, not more than 10 to each, some women which served them as capital for the purchase of rice. We met one of these women who blessed the Committee for the grant of Rs. 10 which has enabled her to earn her livelihhod and which she still possesses as her stock in trade.

The number of the women employed in this rice trade is infinitesimally small. The rest are practically starving. Some are picking and selling fuel. As northeast monsoon failed this year there is little cultivation and consequently no field work for women and children. We saw a number of women on th croad proceeding to Wynaad Taluk in search of work on the tea and coffee plantations. Many have already migrated there and we were told that many have died there of malaria. I was told that these plantations are now overcrowded with labourers. Only women unencumbered with children could migrate from their homes. The lot of those having children is especially miserable.

Moplahs as a class are poor in these parts. They are mostly peasants cultivating the land as tenants of the land-holders called jenmis who are all Hindus. The oppression of the Moplahs by jenmis is notorious. It is this unsatisfactory condition of life that is responsible to a large extent for making the South Malabar Moplah desperate and reckless. The precarious and uncertain life that Moplahs lived had already made the economic conditions of the community very bad. The rebellion has now reduced it to its direst level. Almost all the adult males who have escaped death or imprisonment are paying fines ranging from Rs. 1 to Rs. 20 per month. They were sentenced at first and then the Government, in order to be relieved of the expense of maintaining the large number of prisoners, commuted their imprisonment to fines payable in monthly instalments covering the period, generally 2 years, for which they were sentenced. This fine handicaps a Moplah in many ways. In the present scarcity of labour he finds hardly any work to earn a living. A large number of dependents are thrown on his shoulder because of the imprisonment of the other male members of his family. He is always to be at the beck and call of the local police to whom he must report periodically. On the slightest provocation he is liable to be arrested and imprisoned to undergo the full sentence. It is no wonder, therefore, that many of these preferred prison to their so-called freedom and have gone back to the jail to serve their term. As many as 300 were so rearrested and reimprisoned from one locality that we visited.

PROBLEM OF RELIEF.

From this short survey of the conditions that prevail in South Malabar among the Moplah community it is evident that it is by no means an easy task to organise relief on a scale that would rehabilitate the community in its former state. Even if Government were to be prevailed upon to release all the Moplah prisoners and remit the fines of others, stupendous work will still remain for the Gopernment and the Muslim community of India to restore and improve the economic condition of the Moplahs and to make them, by education, training and settled life, peaceful citizens.

The stupendity of the task should not, however, deter us from doing our little best in all possible directions. The immediate object of our attention are the starving women and children who have been deprived of their supporters by death and imprisonment. The children specially must be saved as the future of the community rests on them. Maulana Shaukat Ali's appeal that every well-to-do Muslim should adopt at least one Moplah child and contribute Rs. 10 monthly for his maintenance and education for 2 years is very opportune and appropriate. All my enquiries in South Malabal were made principally with a view to give this suggestion of the Maulana a practical shape.

The Poona Jamiat has established an Orphanage at Calicut in which 100 boys and girls of tender age are being brought up. The feeding, clothing and education of a child in this institution costs Rs. 7 per head. The resources of the Jamiat do not permit of an increase in the number of orphans under its control. There is also general unwillingness on the part of the mothers to part with their children. So an institution of this kind can do only a limited amount of good.

I would, therefore, keep the child in the custody of the mother and feed the mother also by way of wages for looking after the child. It costs very little to feed a Moplah woman or child. Half a seer of rice costing an anna and quarter is enough for a woman every day. I would pay her Rs. 5 for herself and Rs. 2 for each child below 14 years of age on condition that she sends the child to a school, if there is one within 5 miles of her house. Thus with a monthly contribution of Rs. 10, we can maintain 2 children with their mother and have 10 per cent. left over for the administration charges of the fund.

SCHOOLS.

There is at least one school in every amsam. I have visited the schools and maktabs and was very pleased to see the Moplah boys and girls attend them in good number. Girls are as fond of education as boys and they read as well as write, and are found in good proportion in the higher classes also. The Taluk Board School at Kondroti taught up to 8th standard. Its strengths is 230 of which 200 are Moplahs. 75 per cent. of the boys attend the school from distant places, some from 5 miles. The pupils are very poor and most of them have no books, slates or pencils. Koran is taught in all schools. At Arikod there is a private lower school and a higher Board School. Koran is taught in the former but not in the latter. The Moplahs of this place asked me persistently to send there one or two Hindustani teachers. They realize that there is no religious literature in Malayalam and so they must learn Urdu if they want to have Islamic training.

I may here mention that the Madras Government has sanctioned the recommendations of the Moplah Education Committee for introducing compulsory education among the Moplahs in certain selected areas. The number of schools and accommodation in the existing schools will therefore be increased at an early date. Still it may be necessary for us to get Maktabs open in certain places having 2 or 3 elementary classes. A grant of Rs. 12 to 15 a month and a lump sum for furniture will be sufficient inducement to a teacher to start a maktab.

The above scheme provides education for boys and girls from 4 to 14 years of age, and the children below 4 would also receive an aid for even a suckling babe's life is as precious as that of his elder brother.

As for boys and girls aged 14 years and more, they do not require the care and custody of their mothers so much as others, and they are not a hindrance to them. They must be found employment along with women who have no children below 14 years of age. Such of the boys who have received elemenary education and are intelligent and fit for higher education or industrial training may be put in higher industrial schools and given scholarships, ranging from Rs. 3 to 10 a month. Some of them may be put into the Jamiat Orphanage and the cost of their maintenance and training be paid to the managing body of that institution. The Jamiat has acquired a large piece of land near Calicut over which it proposes to locate its orphanage and start industrial school and model forms.

The working out of this scheme of the proper bringing up of Moplah children, will require an establishment and a staff of workers. To prepare and maintain a register of all the mothers and children receiving aid, to distribute the aid monthly, to arrange and inspect the education of children and check their attendance, will require the services of several honest and self-sacrificing workers. Instead of starting a new organization to administer this fuid, I would entrust the work to the Poona Jamiat. It has on its staff good, devoted and honest men who perform their various duties in the true missionary spirit. Chaudhri Noor Hasan, for example, has been in charge of relief work for more than 2½ years. He has learnt Malayalam, which he speaks fluently, and has lived among Moplahs as if he is one of them. He has carefully studied the situation and has given much thought to several problems that require solution in connection with the amelioration of the Moplahs. I want the staff to consist of only men like him, and these the Jamiat can find more easily than any other body. I want the cost of administration to be as cheap as possible which can be the case only if an existing organization is utilised for the purpose. Every rupee saved a month means feeding of one more child in that period. The Central Khilafat Committee had also utilized the agency of the Jamiat for the distribution of relief to the extent of Rs. 42.000 and of the Congress committee for an amount the exact figure of which I do not remember.

Provision, therefore, must be made roughly for:—

2,000 mothers at Rs. 5 a month ..... Rs. 10,000
10,000 children below 14 years of age at Rs. 2 ..... Rs. 20,000
1,000 boys above 14 years at an average of Rs. 7 ..... Rs. 7,000
On a monthly expenditure of Rs. 37,000

It should not be difficult to find say 4000 persons throughout the length and breadth of India and in all communities to adopt Moplal. Children and pay Rs. 10 a month or Rs. 240 in lump sum for 2 years for their maintenance and education as suggested by Maulana Shaukat Ali.

INDUSTRIES.

The above scheme only provides for the education of children and the maintenance of them and their mothers. Thousands of children above 14 years of age who are not fit for higher education or special training, and women not possessing children below 14 years of age are left out, who also urgently require relief in some form or other. The Jamiat intends to restart the coir industry again for which it has earmarked twelve thousand rupees. The Amelioration Committee should also be helped with funds to enable it to develop its coir department and to re-open the depots that it has closed for want of funds. It requires an investment of Rs. 75 to employ 100 women for a day. As it takes at least 3 months to dispose of the yarn more than Rs. 6,000 must remain in the business at a time to serve as capital. There is a loss of about 7 per cent. in this, for wages are given to the workers at more than the market value of their labour, and the fluctuation of prices is also to be taken in account. As the Secretary of the Amelioration Sub-Committee happens to be a dealer in coir yarn he purchases the output then and there. Therefore money does not remain locked up in business for more than a week. Thus whereas an investment of Rs. 1,500 gives employment to a thousand women and children under the Amelioration Committee a capital of Rs. 6,000 under the Poona Committee provides labour to only 100.

The present establishment expenses of the Amelioration Committee are Rs. 130 a month and loss on coir Rs. 200. When business is again done on a large scale by both the committees at least Rs. 2,000 a month will be required for this section of relief. A fund of Rs. 50,000 is, therefore, needed to keep this up for 2 years.

The Servants of India Society proposes to establish a weaving industry on co-operative principle at Tannur Railway Station with Rs. 35,000 saved out of the Central Relief Fund as its nucleus capital.*

Mr. Jacobi, Secretary of Y.M.C.A. has, besides starting 2 night schools, in one of which he is himself a teacher, and establishing a dispensary of which he is himself Homoeopathic physician, induced some of the people to start a Co-operative Society at Areakoda. They have purchased a handloom and employed a weaving master.

Both the above weaving factories are in the area where coir industry is also carried on. No industry, therefore, is so far under contemplation in the other area. In the latter places capital loan of Rs. 10 each may employ a thousand women in the rice trade. Besides this other industrial projects must also be brought into operation in these parts. Mr. Koyassan Koya Haji suggests the weaving of waist tapes i.e. Kummurbunds for which there is a large demand in Malabar. I thought of charkha, but the Jamiat's experience in this line at Kallai is not encouraging. A factory of 60 charkhas was kept there for six months. A seer of rice worth 2 annas was given to a woman daily as her wage and she turned out yarn in a day worth half an anna. All the yarn produced there is lying unsold. I do not, however, think that charkha was given sufficient trial. If each family is provided with a charkha and cotton is supplied women will acquire proficiency in this art as quickly as they did in twisting coir yarn, and cotton yarn will become gradually cheaper as coir yarn did from 2 skeins to 14 skeins per seer of rice. In conjunction with the spinning there should be weaving industry also in the neighbourhood which should not only use up all the local spun yarn but also weave cloth from Indian mill yarn.

At least half a lakh of rupees is required for the industries to be established in the area where there are no cocoanut plantations.

AN APPEAL.

In conclusion may I, in the name of humanity, appeal to my countrymen of all denominations, Hindus, Musalmans, Sikhs, Parsees and Christians, non-politicians and politicians of all parties, non-officials and officials, to come to the rescue of the innocent Moplah women and children and save them from starvation and destruction. A large percentage of the adult population of Moplahs in Southern Malabar is either dead or languishing in jail, and if the remnants of the community are not saved and the children helped to be trained and educated to become useful members of the Indian nationality, the whole race of Moplahs runs the grave risk of disappearing altogether in no time.

That would indeed be a great, and I should say irreparable, loss to the Indian nationality. A Moplah with all his faults, mostly due to ignorance, is a fine specimen of humanity. Being by nature brave, intelligent and industrious, good education on national and religious lines will make him take his right place besides his martial brethen the Sikh, Rajput, Mahratta, and Pathan in the comity of the communities that form the Indian nation. It would be nothing less than national suicide to allow a community like the Moplah to die out for want of timely help in the shape of a few lacs of rupees. The scheme I have formulated for the maintenance of women and bringing up of children is a very modest one. This is the minimum that we are in duty bound to do under the present circumstances. The extent and quality of the relief depends on the amount of response that may be made to this appeal by all classes of people and specially on the generosity of the wealthy citizens of India. I trust that the leading men of all communities and parties will join Maulana Shaukat Ali and myself in subscribing to this appeal, and the press will kindly give all the support it can command.

YAKUB HASAN.

7, Sydenham Road,
Madras, April 1924.

*I regret that by an oversight the name of the Kerala Congress Committee was omitted to be mentioned in my statement to the press as one of the Committees that rendered relief to the sufferers. I could not meet Mr. Kesava Menon the Secretary of the Committee at Calicut as he was away at Vaikom at the time of my visit.

The amount spent by the Central Committee on relief was mentioned by me as 2 lakhs and I had put a query mark against the figure to show that the exact figure was not known to me. I only wanted to tell the public that the amount of relief rendered by all the Committee was too little compared with the needs of the situation. Mr. M. S. Madhava Rau, the Joint Secretary of the Central Committee has kindly written to me to say that "the total expenditure of the Central Committee on relief work was Rs. 2,73,102-13-11 in cash only. There were besides gifts of a large number of bales of cloth from Bombay, Madras, Nagpur, Sholapur, Ahmedabad, Surat and other parts of India worth over Rs. 60,000, rice fuel and oil worth over Rs. 10,000; medicines and medical accessories and Red Cross Fund gifts worth over Rs. 10,000; not to mention soap, mats, clothes, etc."

*Mr. M. S. Madhava Rau writes:—"Evidently my decription to Mr. Yakub Hasan of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust, in the hurry and bustle at the Calicut Railway Station when he was leaving for Madras, was not properly understood by him. There is nothing like "a proposal to establish a weaving industry on the Co-operative principle at Tanur Railway Station with Rs. 35,000 saved out of the Central Relief Fund as its nucleus capital." Actual rural reconstruction work has been carried on in Tanur Nagaram and two other adjacent villages for the past one year, including mass education, medical relief, and the starting and improvement of agricultural and other cottage industries on Co-operative lines. Reports of the progress of work have appeared from time to time in the columns of the Press. The D.M.R. Trust is a registered body with representatives of all communities on it and the Y.M.C.A., and the Servants of India Society are carrying on its work. Mass education, mitigation of poverty and the creation of friendly feeling between the various communities, so that there might be an enlightened, contented and united rural and civic life, are the aims. And they are also the greatest needs of Malabar."

I may not have properly understood Mr. Madhava Rau at the time but this much was quite clear to me that the scheme having the above ambitious aims and objects is being worked on the Trust Funds of Rs. 35,000. I wish Mr. Madhava Rau had given me an idea of the number of people that receive relief and education in Tanur and the 2 adjacent villages. Considering the limit resources at their command this number cannot be large.

PROTECTION TO STEEL INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have seen the letter which Mr. N. M. Joshi has sent to the press with regard to the "necessity for protecting labour" at Jamshedpur. Mr. Joshi's misapprehension of the Tariff Board's recommendations appears to be colossal when he tries to make out that the Tata Iron and Steel Co. is going to benefit to the extent of Rs. one crore and a half by the Tariff Board's proposals. If this were so, it would mean a clean ten per cent. return on the capital of the Company whose asset value as the Tariff Board have themselves estimated as to-day at Rs. fifteen crores excluding collieries. Such a guarantee of ten per cent. return on the entire capital would not be the discriminating protection which the Tariff Board were set up to give, and it is most improbable that the Government of India would have accepted, as they have now done, the recommendations of the Tariff Board had they been so excessive.

Mr. Joshi forgets that the proposed assistance of the Tariff Board is not given only to the Steel Company whose direct benefit in the nature of bounty can be put down at only Rs. twenty-six lakhs and a half during the year 1924-25. The benefits extend to the engineering industry in which there are forty leading firms, who are members of the Indian Engineering Association, and many smaller firms who are not members. The estimated investment in the engineering industry is Rs. twelve crores and it employs 75,000 men. Most of the leading engineering works are under the management of European firms. Has Mr. Joshi raised his little finger to secure better conditions of work or "protection" for this very large labour force? The scheme of protection as conceived by the Tariff Board also applies to the wagon-building industry. The parties to benefit thereby will be Messrs. Jessop and Co., Messrs. Burn and Co. (Managing Agents of the Standard Wagon Co.) and Messrs. Herman and Mohatta. There is also the Tinplate Co. at Jamshedpur which is going to benefit. The next party to benefit are the Indian Steel Wire Products Ltd., at Jamshedpur. Apart from this, the benefit will extend to those English firms which are at present manufacturing pig iron but which have got ready on hand schemes for the manufacture of steel which they propose to start as soon as the protection scheme is definitely launched out.

It may be reasonable to ask what Mr. Joshi has ever done for the welfare of the labour force of all the other companies recounted herein and whether he has tried to confine his activities to secure the good of the labour in works which are under Indian management. It is further open to question whether Mr. Joshi always adopts twisted and distorted information and whether his notions of the grievance of the labour at Jamshedpur are as unfounded as the Rs. one crore and a half which according to him, the Tata Company is going to receive in the next year on the scheme of protection. Those who seek to assume the role of legislator ought to make more sure of their facts than Mr. Joshi has done before launching out into an invective on the policy of Indian employers.

It will not take long to demonstrate how inopportune is the moment for Mr. Joshi to seek the welfare of labour in the manner in which he does by opposing protection. Assuming that no protection was granted, the findings of the Tariff Board leave no doubt that steel industry would cease. It would thus throw out of work the entire population of Jamshedpur, which is about 80,000. If the other proposals of the Tariff Board relating to engineering and other companies were not pushed forward, it would affect an equally large number. The net result would be that India will be importing about 350,000 tons of fabricated and unfabricated steel. This would represent an average figure of about Rs. 170 per ton making a toal of about Rs. six crores. Assuming the labour element of this cost to be not less than one-third, it would mean an annual diversion of about Rs. two crores, at present going to the unskilled and skilled labour in India, into the pockets of foreign workmen and foreign countries. Is this the manner in which the real interests of labour are being safeguarded by Mr. Joshi.—Yours, etc.,

M. S. M. SHARMA.

Matunga.

BLESSED ARE THOSE WHO EXPECT NOTHING.

(Continued from page 6.)

Liberal Association had done its "little bit" of work "with all the strength, energy and resources at its command." It had done its "very best" to educate the electorate during the General Election and if to-day its members stand "outside" the Council Chamber, it is not because of "defective or incomplete organisation" or "any other matter" but because of the unalterable "fate" which a wise Providence was pleased to write upon their foreheads. Yet, hope is immortal according to the Liberal Faith, and the Liberals know how to "hope for the best and be prepared for the worst." They know they have now been defeated, well, they admit it. They are even willing to admit in advance that they will be defeated twice and even thrice, but never, never a fourth time. The life of a Council lasts only for three years and three successive defeats will take only nine years. The tenth year from now, they are bound to succeed. At least they hope so. But if, by God's grace, they do not, even then—well, what is the urgency now to discuss what may or may not happen ten years hence? The pressing need now is for a "large number of earnest unflinching workers and a determination .....to educate the electorate....." They have already done their "very best", it is true, but what is now required is to do something more than their "very best."

Though we have given priority of consideration to the veteran President's closing observations, the speech of our redoubtable Dalvi in thanking the President for his closing observations is also noteworthy. The redoubtable Dalvi is always very liberal in his views on men and things and so according to him "the prospects of the Liberal Party were never brighter than they are to-day." What if the Liberals, who were still recently inside the Council Chambers, are now out? Failures are but the pillars of success and therefore their recent failure, according to the natural law of God's Universe, must be followed by success. Furthermore, supposing they had had a sweeping success in the last elections, would that have enabled them, in the midst of their business, to see the present exhaustion of the Congress, and the loss of its influence and prestige? Would it have brought the Swaraijists to the end of their tether and enabled the so-called Independents (in fact Liberals) to realise the futility of their mistaken course? Moreover, the question of further Constitutional Reform is also on the anvil just now. It is immaterial who is responsible for this, but it is a fact that some more seats will be made available for Indians either in the Secretariat or somewhere else. Is it not really a good fortune that the Liberals are now out of a job, for otherwise could they have found time and leisure to "take the matter seriously in hand" and suggest ways and means for dividing the spoils comfortably? The real difficulty is not the paucity of members in the Liberal Party, but its present disorganised state. The truth about the matter is that though Liberals are few, liberalism is spreading with the result that the Liberal Party to-day has given the utmost liberty of thought, word and deed, to its members. To be plain, any one who has been liberal enough to call himself a Liberal is now a *de facto* Liberal. What is wanted at present is an urgent mobilization of the energy and enthusiasm of all the Liberals to bring about "greater cohesion and unity of purpose and action" not only among the members of the local Liberal Association, but also "amongst the constituent organisation of the party in the (whole) country". Well, well, well! Who is there to say that the Liberals will fail to do this the next ten years?

BOMBAY COOPERATIVE THRIFT SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please allow me to appeal to the middle classes of this great city, to consider when they are still capable of earning the fate which awaits them at their old age or their dependants at the time of their death. Most persons of the middle classes live in a state of perpetual want. Their present wants are not fully satisfied, still some of them try to save a little. But such saving is usually withdrawn for meeting some pressing wants. Thus the provision for their old age or for their dependants at the time of their death is wholly neglected. What is wanted is, a habit of regular and compulsory saving of a small amount every month on their pay day. It is for this reason that the Bombay Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute has promoted the Bombay Pioneer Co-operative Thrift Society Ltd. The object of the Society is to encourage thrift by binding down its members to save a part of their income in a safe and convenient way with the prospect of a fair rate of interest so as to accumulate a decent provision for themselves for old age or for their families on their death.

Usually insurance is familiar to many for such a purpose; but while in insurance we lose all interest on the premia paid, in this Society we get 6 per cent. so that a monthly payment of Rs. 5 would amount at the end of 25 years to Rs. 1,500 by way of principal, and Rs. 1,000 by way of interest, thus making Rs. 2,500.

The present Board of Management consists of J. K. Parulkar, Esq., J.P., President; S. K. Bole, Esq., M.L.C., J.P., Vice-President; J. C. Nanavati, Esq., B. Com., Honorary Secretary; and Prof. H. L Kaji, M.A., I.E.S., K. N. R. Ranina, Esq., G. N. Sahasrabuddhe, Esq., B.A. as members. The Society's Bankers are the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd.

The undersigned will gladly give any further information that may be required.

Honorary Secretary,
The Bombay Pioneer Co-operative Thrift Society Ltd.,
and
The Central Co-operative Institute,
Bombay Branch.

Topiwala Buildings,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

EAST AND WEST.

MORE SLANDERS ABOUT TURKEY.

IRAQ AND ENGLAND.

FEISAL & WESTERN INSTITUTIONS.

THE "INQUIRY" INTO INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

(BY ARTHU FIELD.)

LONDON, April 24.

The issue of an annual report by the Women's International League for the year 1923 brings to light a matter of more than passing interest. This League is the British section of the "Women's International League for Peace and Freedom" (Maison Internationale, 6 rue de Vieux College, Geneva). It is said to have correspondents in Turkey, but of what race these correspondents are we are not told. In the report of the British section we read: "Miss Karen Jeppe, who has been carrying on the work under a Commission of the League of Nations for the repatriation of Greek and Armenian women imprisoned in Turkish harems, spoke at International House (55 Gower Street, London), on October 14. The Commission was set up originally as a result of representations by the W. I. L., with the support of other bodies of women. The Geneva office again lent its support in pressing for a further grant for the work."

I deeply regret that, although a member of International House Club, I knew nothing of this address of Miss Jeppe, and I am pretty certain that no notice was circulated as to her speaking on the imprisonment of Greek and Armenian women in Turkish "harems." For some years I have been busily engaged in correcting misrepresentations as to the meaning of the harem, the restriction of Turkish women to their own quarters, or the presence there of "slaves" of other nationalities.

Had I not a bitter experience of the bias, preconceptions and prejudices of those at present directing the League of Nations, I should no doubt be astounded that any officer of that body or of its Commissions should perpetuate a bald misstatement of the imprisonment of Greek and Armenian women in Turkish harems. The League would be expected to know that the average harem is totally unsuited for the imprisonment of any one, Greek, Armenian or Turkish. One might as credibly report the imprisonment of a maid-servant in an English lady's bedroom or bathroom. The form assumed by the Commission, Miss Jeppe manages doubtless in part arises from the form of the "representations by the W. I. L., with the support of other bodies of women." I have never before heard of such a Commission. We all know of the Commission of which Dr. Nansen was appointed Director, which was for the exchange of populations between Greece and Turkey, and therefore invested him with the duty of repatriating "Greeks" to New Greece. A Harems Commission is "one on me", and I am calling for further information.

Meanwhile I have expressed the view to the W. I. L. that it should have heard both Turkish and independent witnesses before endorsing any statements, which appear to involve criminal accusations against Turks. I have also submitted the following views, which have been expressed from time to time by Turks in England relative to false tales about the harem.

THE HAREM—REAL AND IMAGINARY.

The alleged "cooping up of Turkish women in a prison called a harem" is, as a whole, a falsehood. There are homes, both English and Turkish, where "woman's place is regarded as being indoors looking after her husband and family." In both countries they represent an ancient and dignity view; the modern, and the vast majority, are based on a different conception. The work of Miss Ellisa (1915) "An Englishwoman in a Turkish Harem" gives a proper perspective of the orthodox Muslim view as to feminine propriety, and the way in which modernity has enlarged and modified its provisions and methods. A feminist movement has been going on for years in Turkey, and has—as in England—had an effect on manners and customs.

CONFINEMENT TO THE HAREM.

We occasionally hear, even to-day, talk about slave girls bought "for the harem." I have made very wide enquiries and I find that slavery was legally prohibited and abolished in Turkey eighty years ago. The word for "slave" continued, however, to be used for "domestic servant" (compare English valet, and even "slavey"). The only approach to a justification for the statement that slavery continued, and that "purchases from a slave market" were imported to Turkish homes, appears to lie in a sort of "hiring fair", which (as in England up to recent years) has survived up to modern times in some distant country districts. Nevertheless, both in England and in Turkey, the servants hired were legally and effectively free agents and not slaves.

Circassian families, in the older Ottoman days, would raise girls with the aim of ultimate incorporation in the Imperial Harem, or female household. Such as were so lucky (in their own opinion) as to be selected, were subjected, of course, to the strictest control over their conduct, were educated during the early years, and followed the restraint and restrictions that all women incorporated in high families have always had to submit to. They were not, for that reason, prisoners, and they were not mistresses or concubines. Whatever fortune might attend them later, they were from the start ladies of the household, and accessible to the female side of the

[illegible] day is past, but it must not be supposed that we have had to await the abolition of the Sultanate before we can say "the harem is different from what you read it to be." The harem, or place assigned to woman, was and is just the women's apartments of a Turkish home. There was and is no slavery there, except in a rhetorical sense that many English commentators applied to the authority of English husbands over English wives. The vast majority of Turkish homes admitted of all the freedom, exercise, circulation and mixing with the world, that women desired who recognised the customary restrictions of reputable society.

IMPRISONMENT OF ARMENIAN AND GREEK WOMEN.

In the midst of the two views, Eastern and Western, as to what are proper restrictions and customs, came the feminist movement with its tendency to hurry up the process of approximation. And at this identical moment we are treated to a big accusation—that Greek and Armenian women have been "imprisoned" in Turkish harems, the implication being that they have been captured, sent or abducted into these places for the gratification of an assumedly illimitable sensual appetite on the part of Turks. Is this one of those lies that are wholly a lie, and an easy matter to face? Or is it one of those half-lies, or three-quarter lies, which are difficult to sift until the exculpating truth is visible to all? To aid in the determination, I recall my readers to incidents in the popular wrath against the Armenians, after the letting-in of the Tsarist troops by the insurrectionary Armenians of Van. This natural anger did not, as has been said by many English writers and repeated recently in Parliament, extend to an official organisation of massacre. But the popular ebullition was so great that, when the lives or safety of Armenians were in danger in many localities, good people—in many case large-hearted pitying Turkish Muslim women—opened their homes to the widows and orphans of assassinated men, or relieved flying families of the women and girls who could be cared for and sheltered by Turkish ladies in the inviolable sanctuary of the harem.

I have heard that the same thing happened again, during the rout of the Greek army which was accompanied and even preceded by a panic flight of the Turkish "Greek" population to Smyrna. In some cases the precipitate flight had left women and children far behind, and many a scene of pity and sacrifice was enacted, Turkish families housing them in their homes. Those homes, in accordance with Eastern lore, have become at last permanent asylums for these objects of mercy and charity. The new-comers have become recognised "members of the family"; only, with the customary gratitude of these races, to work at the first opportunity the old readily-believed tale of "imprisonment in the house of a sensual Turk."

These low-calibre ingrates are better out of Turkey altogether; though, in any scheme of "repatriation" (to a land that was never their country) many a decent, grateful and affectionate woman will be torn from a home and a household she loves, and from people who love her. That is the worst of all these well-meaning and unconsciously cruel and unjust Leagues of Mercy and all the rest of it.

IRAQ AND ENGLAND.

The advent of a Labour Government, which contains several persons pledged to a policy of open diplomacy, is proved by the publication of the Anglo-Iraq agreements. On March 25th the signatures were appended to four agreements,—financial, judicial, military, and one governing the employment of British officials by the Iraqi Government. This month these have been published— in Baghdad together with the texts of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty of Oct. 10, 1922 and of the Protocal of April 13, 1923.

We now learn, such is the advantage of open diplomacy, that the Treaty originally planned to endure for 20 years from its ratification is limited by the Protocol to four years. If Iraq enters the League of Nations the Treaty terminates. The military agreement is limited to the maximum of four years,—the judicial agreement ends when the Treaty end; but the other two agreements will survive the Treaty as regards certain undertakings and contracts. It appears, but it is not by any means clear, that there is a provision for the eventual removal of British control entirely. Some further interpretation would be valuable as to the influence and functions of British officials under the Iraq Government.

So much for the agreements, and the Treaty and Protocol. The outstanding fact is that, in four years, or less if the Iraq Government joins the League; the alien and unrepresentative rule of Feisal will be rivetted on the necks of the Iraqi Arabs, instead of the alien and unrepresentative rule of the British Air Force.

UNREST IN IRAQ.

It may, indeed be fact that our interpretation and implementing agreements in Iraq are unavoidable, as they arise from a previously negotiated treaty. But Parliament has not had enough say in the matter, the progress of negotiations has not been adequately discussed, and even the period of British control has been arranged and signed secretly. And now comes news from Baghdad that two members of the Constituent Assembly, who are leading supporters of the Treaty, have been shot at. Nineteen arrests have been made. It is further said that only fourteen out of the hundred Deputies can be relied on to vote for the Treaty. Even the Constituent Assembly calls for considerable discussion. Is it a beginning of real government or a camouflage? If Feisal can tolerate a Constituent Assembly, how comes it that he has previously only acted through "notables", and insisted that "his people" does not want Western institutions?

PAST AND PRESENT.

Talking of the Air Force, it is significant to turn up the records of a year ago, and see how office affects principles. In June 1923, despite Mr. Baldwin's assurance that the R.A.F. increases were only for defensive purposes, the Labour Party set their faces against the expansion of the flying forces. It declared that it was a crime against humanity to promote a new race of armaments within a few years of the end of the Great War. It called for an International Conference to secure by agreement the abolition of Air Armaments. On arriving at office, the Party has strengthened the Air Force and forgotten the International Conference and the crime against humanity.

Early in July 1923, the Finance Bill was discussed, and the second day (on India) although a tame and poorly attended affair brought out some interesting speeches. Mr. C. R. Buxton regarded ex-Indian officials, with an Indian experience of twenty years ago, as not necessarily a reliable guide. To-day the policy towards India is being controlled by those people with the benevolent approbation of the Labour Party. Mr. MacDonald protested against the Viceroy's action on the Salt Tax, but we do not find when in office that he proposes to put or even to suggest any limitations upon the power or the practice of certification.

TIME'S REVELATION.

In 1922 when Mr. Lloyd George was Prime Minister, he was at pains to argue, following on a deputation from the Trade Union leaders, that the freedom of the Straits and not a pro-Greek or anti-Turk policy dictated his decisions. His speech on the Lausanne Treaty ratification Bill, however, was an openly pro-Greek and anti-Turk tirade.

THE "INQUIRY" IN INDIA.

A letter from Mr. Yusuf Ali in "The (London(Times" raises a query over the statement in Parliament that an inquiry was being carried out by the Government of India into the working of the Act. He asks:—"Will such an enquiry command pubic confidence either in India or in this country? Would it not be more useful, for the shaping of future policy, to have a public inquiry, in which all shades of opinion and all interests are fully represented? This is the universal demand, and no technical objections should be allowed to stand in the way of its being met."

(Continued from column 6.)

Cement, 500 D/bags Glue, 30 kegs red lead 952 kegs Paint, 200 Hhds Ale, 16 cases Envelopes, 60 cases sherry 125 cases candles, 175 cases Common soap, 20 bales old clothing, 16 kegs white zinc paint, 363 pcs Earthenware, 350 casks Portland Cement.

From Marseilles:—128 cases mineral water 163 cases wine, 19 cases Jams, 50 cases Vermouth, 31 cases Velvet, 13 cases Imit silverware, 82 cases alementary paste, 15 cases olive oil, 25 cases Imit silver thread, 32 cases Lawetta schnapp, 15 cases Champagne, 100 bags Almond, 40 kegs Hydro Sulphide, of soda, 32 bales corks.

From Aden:—6 boxes Specie.

From Port Said:—50 bales cotton.

S. S. Mundra from Rangoon Agents, M M and Co:—5,971 bags rice, 1,067 teak Nos. squares, 109 Nos. teak Post, 8 482 Pcs Teak Sleepers, 396 Pcs Teak Sleep-Plank, 10,957 Nos. Teak Boards, 2,271 bdles Teak Boards, 16,448 bdles Teak Scantling, 1,11,123 Pcs Teak Scantling, 10,656 pcs young scantling, 1,633 bdles young scantling, 105 cases cutch, 500 cases candles, 85 cases grease, 100 bars pig leed.

From Calicut:—167 bags Copra, 30 robbins copra, 79 H/c Tea, 768 bags Cocoanut, 799 bags Fish maws, 100 gottas coir yarn, 19 gottas rope, 19 coils coir rope, 1253 bales cotton, 300 bales cotton raw.

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ALMOND	CHEESE	IMPERIAL	NICE
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ALL KINDS PACKED IN 1lbs, 2lbs, 7lbs, 14lbs & 28 TINS.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

May 12.

Amazon Maru, Takahashi, Kobe.
Skuld, Hanson, Bangkok.
Othello, Pearson, Hull.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Clan Macnaughton, Thomson, Karachi.
British Admiral, Melbourne, Mahomerah.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Shwedagon for Rangoon.
Steamer Circassia for Liverpool.
Skuld for Bangkok.
Steamer Marienfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Amazon Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Othello for Hull.

S. S. Amazon Maru:—The O. S. Kaisha's steamer Amazon Maru, 4,823 tons, Captain K. Takobashi, arrived in harbour from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Skuld:—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer Skuld, 649 tons, Captain H. Hanson arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

E. L. Othello:—The Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3,476 tons, Captain C. Pearson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull with a general cargo.

S. S. Clan Macnaughton:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnaughton, 3,784 tons, Captain W. Thomson, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi with ballast.

S. S. British Admiral:—The Shaw Wallace Coy.'s steamer British Admiral, 4,243 tons, Captain A. E. Mealborne, will sail to-day from harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

May 12.

S. S. Lahore for London:—8 bundles woollen carpet, H A Ebrahimoff, 7 bundles woollen carpet A Azizullaoff, 61 cases Pristies Hollingshurst and Co, 100 cwts Coffee, Thos. Cook and Son, 30 cwts Cassin, Thos Cook and Son, 6,000 cwts Linseed, Birla Bros, 12,000 cwts Linseed Strauss and Co, 1,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros, 1,976 cwts Barley, Ralli Bros, 5,000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—70 bales cotton, T M Kaisha, 4,000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Bordessan for Genoa:—110 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co, 2,000 cwts Rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Trieste for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros, 8 casks salted goat skin, M A Allahibux, 40 cwts Gum Bhesabore, E Virji and Co, 150 cwts Gum olibbanom, E Virji and Co.

For Venice:—275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Musistan for Genoa:—310 tons old iron scrap, G Essaji.

S. S. Caledonia for London:—17 bales cow hides, P E Boyce and Sons, 28 bales woollen carpet, Cox's Shipping Agency, 9 bdles woollen carpet, Cox's Shipping Agency, 800 cwts Myrabollam, F F Campbell and Co.

S. S. Glemoor for Barcelona:—900 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co, 100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha, 900 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—58 bales Hemp, J Vishweshwar, 210 cwts Gum Kadaya, P Kooverji.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S. S. Aquilia for Genoa:—50 bale scotton G K Kaisha.

S. S. Circassia for Liverpool:—390 bales wool, D Kundanmal, 75 bales wool, C Ramsarap, 62 bales wool R Virchand, 4 bales wool, S Kesarimal, 39 bales wool, M Balia, 300 bales wool, V Oomarsey, 18 bales wool, B Shrivallabh, 46 bales wool, Anglo-Saxon Corporation, 4,003 cwts Myrabollam, B Damji and Co, 1,500 cwts Myrabollam, F F Campbell and Co, 45 bales wool, Shamji Mal.

For Glasgow:—2,000 cwts Myrabollam, F F Campbell and Co.

For Marseilles:—55 bales cotton, T M Kaisha, 114 bales wool, Shamji Mal.

S. S. Sado Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, G V Lanks, 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi:—14 cases sandalwood oil, M B Kaisha.

S. S. Shunko Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha, 400 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton, G K Kaisha, 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S. S. Kidderpore for Hongkong:—250 bales cotton G M Twist, Currimbhoy and Co.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Shanghai:—290 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co, 50 drs Turpentine W, Heywood and Clerk.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros, 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

IMPORTS.

May 12.

S. S. Clan Macnaughton from Manchester Agents, James Finlay and Co:—239 cases cottons, 104 bales cottons 150 bales cotton yarn, 487 cases cotton yarn, 75 cases grey cotton yarn, 17 bales printing paper, 17 bls sal-monic, 25 bales old newspaper, 2,295 boxes Common soap, 141 sk/cases galvd ridging 250 bdles galvd. sheeting, 1,750 bdles galvd corr sheeting, 1,000 bdles galvd plain sheeting, 22 cases bobbins, 20 wood kegs marcuse glazed, 11 cases Toilet soap, 90 brls Tallow.

From Liverpool:—5,972 bdles galvd. corr. sheet, 750 bdles galvd plain sheet, 50 cases Mineral Lub. grease, 25 brls Mineral Lub grease, 64 brls Mineral Lub. grease, 300 cases Mineral Lub grease oil, 25 brls Mineral Lub. oil, 552 drs Bleaching powder 40 drs Lime, 20 drs Linseed oil, 40 cases Tiles, 90 cases common soap, 20 cases Bobbins, 774 casks China Clay, 22 bales paper.

From Glasgow:—23 cases dyed cotton, 23 bales dyed cotton yarn, 41 cases cotton, 30 bales cotton yarn, 120 Hhds Ale, 125 boxes corn floor, 946 cases whisky, 250 bdles galvd sheet, 33 casks coal Tar, 134 brls coal tar, 204 casks coal Pitch, 118 bales Printing paper, 41 bales paper, 65 bales old newspaper, 1,391 plats Hardspelter, 50 drs Crude Carbonic Acid, 800 stone ware acid Jars, 9 drs Lubricating oil.

From Cardiff:—20,055 sheepars.

S. S. Macedonia from London Agents, M. M. and Co:—42 Boxes Bar gold, 2 boxes gold coin, 2 boxes Sovereigns, 129 bars silver 100 cases Cordial lime juice, 54 cases Biscuits 65 cases canned fish, 20 cases Mustard, 35 cases gin, 16 cases Perfumed Spirit, 15 cases Cocoa, 50 cases Medicines, 78 cases Lime juice, 32 cases Drapery, 18 cases Hams, 68 cases Cyder, 12 cases Toilet Soap, 37 cases Boot Polish, 2,590 cases Brandy, 55 cases Red and White wine, 16 cases writing pad, 33 cases Sparkling wine, 27 cases Preserves, 65 cases Vinegar, 62 cases oil Stores, 405 bales old newspaper, 19 cases Printed matter, 18 bales Paper, 38 cases Paper, 17 cases Paraffin liquidium, 30 drs Linseed oil, 1,050 casks

(Continued in column 4).

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Hyderabad Deccan.

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Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

Your wonderful specific for Asthma was brought from you by the request of JUSTICE Aziz Mirza, HIGH COURT JUDGE of H.H. the Nizam's Government. The medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARMS to the patients.

Yours faithfully,

KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F.R.A.S.,
F.R.H.S., F.R.C.F. (LONDON).

10-12-1914.

Note:—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

(6)

"FOREIGN PROPAGANDA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his letter of the 24th March published in your columns of the 6th inst., Mr. Arthur Field appeals for help to the 'Hind'; and that appeal is endorsed editorially. A passing reference to three lines in my letter of the 9th January has been made the occasion for singing the encomiums of 'Hind'. I have no quarrel with the paper; and have therefore no desire to dispute its intrinsic merits. Indeed, in my original reference to the 'Hind' I had mentioned that Mr. Horniman contributes occasionally to the paper, and that certainly goes to its credit. My point was that the paper (whatever its merits), or for the matter of that any other organ of Indian opinion published in London, had no chance of being read by any appreciable number of non-Indians; and therefore it was not worthwhile spending any national funds on it. Mr. Arthur Field proposes to send the paper at the expense of India to M.P.'s and editors, and wants to know what right I have to assume that they will not read such literature. My right is previous experience. "India" was so distributed; and a reference to the contemporary journals and Parliamentary debates will reveal how much the editors or the M.P.'s knew of things Indian. It is therefore, a waste of money to have any organ of Indian Nationalism in London; and it is on this score alone that I am opposed to any Congress or Khilafat funds being spent on a journal published abroad.

As to Mr. Field's remarks about the Indian Students' Union and Hostel, London, he is right welcome to hold any views he likes about the institution; but he has no right to make publicly any reflections which he cannot justify by facts. He made two definite charges against the Hostel: (1) its Christian surroundings, and (2) its denationalizing influence; and when challenged on these points he takes refuge behind Mr. Horniman. The latter, I have little doubt, has never made the personal acquaintance of the institution, and has been led to form his adverse opinion by the machinations of certain people who have a personal grievance against the Hostel. I have before me the Annual Report of the institution for the year 1923-24 (during which year I was a member of the institution); and I am in a position to prove, by a reference to it, that the allegations of Mr. Field are entirely groundless. Of course, I do not expect to convince Mr. Field as he is not open to conviction; but for the information of the general public and in the interest of fair-play to the institution you will allow me to state the facts shortly.

During the year under report there were only two lectures on religion, viz. one on "Zionism", and the other on "Positivism". There were also five group conferences on "Meaning of Good Friday", "Prayer: its value and difficulties", "Finding of Truth", "Nationalism and World Religion" and "Islam, the Religion of Humanity". These are the things that create "Christian surroundings", for I can testify from my personal knowledge of the institution for over three years that there is nothing else which has a narrow Christian character about it. Then, as to politics and other subjects dealing with India, there were lectures on "Indians Overseas" by H. S. L. Polak, "Parliament of India" by Mr. B. S. Kamat, "Can India win her Freedom" by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, "The Tariff Policy" by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, and "India to-day" by Rev. C. F. Andrews. There was also a group conference by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on "The Future Conditions of India". A truly fine collection this of "denationalizing influences"! The latest novelties for "guaranteeing the degeneration of Indian youth" will be found in the programme for April 1924. There we find lectures on "Labour in Office" by Arthur Greenwood, Esqr. M.P., "The Problem of the Berars" by Sir Ali Imam and a special address by T. Rangachari, Esqr. In addition to these gentlemen many other patriotic Indians including Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Sir J. C. Bose and the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri have visited the Hostel more than once. Mr. Field tells us that they go there because they have to follow their audience. If it were so, they would come out of the institution dissatisfied; and I challenge Mr. Field or any one else to point out any such instance. On the other hand, most of them have openly praised the institution. Perhaps the latest tribute of admiration comes from Rev. C. F. Andrews who was a guest of the Hostel during all the time that he was in London on his last visit and who had therefore good opportunities to know the institution. That appears—if I mistake not—in an article which he contributed to the "Manchester Guardian" and also in a letter which he wrote to the "Indus" from Port Said on his way back to India. In this letter he also writes: "If I am allowed to see him (Mahatma Gandhi) when I reach India, I shall give him the tidings of the love which all who meet at the Indian Students' Hostel bear to him." There can be no greater proof that the members of the Union and Hostel are thoroughly degenerated!

With these observations I am quite content to leave your readers to judge for themselves.

Mr. Field has conveniently got over my plain questions: "Does Mr. Field deny the possibility of establishing non-official bureaus to help Indian students in Foreign Countries? If so, what has he to say of the bureaus in Paris or Berlin?" He makes no reference to Paris, and refuses to discuss Berlin for he says that his remarks were about London. If he goes back to his article he will find that it is not so. He makes a perfectly general statement: "They (such bureaus) exercise an anti-nationalist, a Europeanising, a pro-British, pro-French (or whatever the nationality of the Patrons) influence over the youths." If he cannot now answer the plain questions put to him, the public can draw their inference.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. TENDOLKAR.

Malvan, May 10.

Baby's Own Tablets

CURED THIS LITTLE GIRL OF STOMACH TROUBLES IN KELANTAN.

Anxious parents everywhere ask one another what to do when their little ones are ailing. It is for the benefit of such fathers and mothers that Mr. M. Ghazaly, of Kota Baharu, Kelantan, Federated Malay States, permits the publication of the following letter. He says:—

"I am glad to inform you that since my infant grand-daughter has taken Baby's Own Tablets she has grown in weights, sleeps well at night and is free from stomach troubles."

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are guaranteed absolutely free from narcotics or other injurious drugs and are perfectly harmless even to the youngest infant. They are recommended for the treatment of infantile indigestion, feverishness, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, vomiting, they allay the pains of teething, quickly relieve colds and croup, expel worms, promote peaceful health-giving sleep. Of chemists at 14 annas for a vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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PADROADO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As one of the promoters and organisers of the Public General Meeting of East Indian Catholics, held at Calima on the 27th ultimo, I beg to request space in your paper for a reply to "A Sympathiser" whose letter appears in your issue, of the 9th instant.

Your correspondent charges the promoters and organisers of the Meeting with having committed "three great blunders". His first charge is that the promoters requested the non-sympathisers and opposers to leave the place of the Meeting. This is incorrect; nobody was asked to leave the place of the Meeting. Your Correspondent is misinformed on this point. He is also under a misapprehension as to the purpose and object of the Meeting. The Meeting was convened for passing "a Resolution requesting His Holiness the Pope to sanction the early removal of the Padroado from East Indian Catholics". There was no question as to whether or not the Padroado should be abolished. That the Padroado should be got rid of, was decided at various previous public Meetings. At none of the Meetings where this issue was specifically discussed and settled, was there a single dissentient from the proposal, barring two Padroado priests at the Andheri Meeting, out of eight of them present.

That the promoters, as alleged by your correspondent, were aware of the presence of the Padroado party and that they feared its numerical strength is absurd. I say, without fear of contradiction, that there is no "Padroado party" in the Community. If there was any such party in the Community, it has had plenty of opportunity to assert its existence. The only person who is found to take up for the alleged "Padroado party" appears to be your correspondent, and he, against the Padroado! He himself is his own refutation. As regards his statement about a Bassein Meeting, I find on inquiry that he is again misinformed. I am not aware of the alleged strong comment in the press as to the supposed blunder at the Meeting. I am not prepared to accept "A Sympathiser's" statement without proof.

As to the alleged second blunder, namely, the presence of police near the Meeting place, your correspondent is apparently not aware that in the district it is necessary to inform the police of the convening of a public general Meeting, and it is a matter purely for the police how many men are deputed for the purpose of keeping order, if need be. Of previous public Meetings, the police have similarly been informed. Will your correspondent mention the Meetings on the Padroado Question of which the Police were not informed or at which they were not present? To talk, therefore, of "threatening attitude and disrespect displayed" by the promoters towards the public, is puerile.

Your correspondent's third grievance is as to the selection of Mr. P. F. Carvalho. I strongly resent "A Sympathiser's" misleading and uncharitable remarks against Mr. Carvalho. He should know that the promoters and organisers were mostly from Calima and that the Meeting was held there. The Paroado has not given Calima doctors and lawyers. A gentleman of Calima proposed and a gentleman of Calima seconded the appointment of Mr. Carvalho, and the selection by his village people was universally approved of. It is very well for your correspondent, hiding under an anonimity, to call Mr. Carvalho "a person of quite obscure status". Your correspondent taking shelter under a *nom-de-plume*, thinks he can safely make unjust, false and malicious remarks. Mr. Carvalho's election was well justified by the ability tact and courtesy displayed by him in the discharge of his responsible duties. I do not know who your obscure correspondent, writing from Bandra, is, but I may inform him that Mr. Carvalho is an educated man, who can speak well and to the point, and holds a respectable position in Calina, owning house and landed property. But your correspondent is not satisfied with running him down as being a man of quite obscure status. He must needs drag in another false story, namely, that Mr. Carvalho spends eleven months out of the year in Goa. Your Correspondent's insinuation evidently is that Mr. Carvalho is without employment and a vagrant. I need not say that Mr. Carvalho's place of employment is in Bombay and that he cannot stay away eleven months out of the year in Goa or elsewhere. It is to be regretted that your correspondent should stoop to such mean and malicious methods hiding his identity, and giving blows in the dark.

As to your correspondent's remark that the Resolution passed lacked a sense of victory, because, as alleged by him, the opposition was excluded, may I request him to give me the name or names of the person or persons who left the place of meeting in consequence of the alleged exclusion of the opposition? No one left the meeting. All who had come remained till all the Resolutions were unanimously passed. Such a unanimity is itself a sign of victory.—Yours etc.

BERTIE D'SOUZA.

Calina, May 10.

BY-WAYS IN TUNIS.

COLOUR AND BABBLE.

The "Morning Post" wrote in mail week:—

The covered-in bazaars, the so-called *souks*, of Tunis are a labyrinth in which you wander fascinated—through the *souk* El-Attarine, where perfume vendors in their tiny shops sit meditating, where the merchants of long wedding-candles and of henna gaze at you, and where the dealers in brightly-coloured Kairovan carpets will be glad if you step in to pass the time of day with them.. Out in the narrow *souk* a constant stream of black-veiled women and of men, a small minority in European clothes, are going to and fro. There is the *souk* of Belghas, where the tribe of shoemakers are cutting out and hammering and sewing all the day to turn out their gay yellow slippers. And the saddlers' *souk*, which has been famous from the Thirteenth Century, with the tomb of a holy man, a marabout, who was a saddler. Then the *souk* El-Trouk, where rose and green and mauve and pale blue garments hang, with belts of multi-coloured silk and waistcoats of most intricate embroidery. Perhaps one steps into an Arab *cafe*, say the Cafe des Marabouts, in order to escape for a moment from the thronging, good-natured crowd. Carpeted benches invite you to rest and take your coffee on either side of the passage that leads into the inner hall; but although not more than a few customers may be squatting on the central platform and two of them are playing a game of cards so elementary that it may supersede baccarat and chemin-de-fer, it is improbable that you will stay more than a few minutes, for a swarthy person from whose ear a delicate white flower is hanging, sits upon his haunches just beside the players and produces from a comb a kind of music which encourages, it seems, the two card-players, but will scarcely send a shiver of delight through anyone who hears it for the first time.

A SEARCH FOR SILENCE.

Where will it be possible to find, here in the Arab parts of Tunis, and oasis, as it were, of silence? We pass by Bab-Souika, the market-place, with its masses of vermillion fruits of green vegetables, of onions tinted like the violets, and long loaves which in the oven have been baked a pallid gold. We come by chance to the Court of the Cadi, a beautiful building three centuries old. The actual courtyard is filled with litigants and lawyers who discuss their business under the white and black arches, or as they lean against the walls of blue-brown tiles. At the right of the entrance is a row of veiled women in their voluminous white robes; they are waiting to be divorced, and they know that the most they can hope for from that brief ceremony is—if they can demonstrate their perfect innocence—to have their dowry returned to them. They look very patient—you can see their eyes—as they watch the sunlight falling through the glass roof on their masters, for the most part clad in white serge and with a white kerchief round their scarlet fez. Down at the far end of the little courtyard is a room, around three sides of which there runs a bench with brilliant green upholstery, while in the centre of the middle wall the bench is interrupted by a large green gilded throne, which is occasionally occupied by his Highness the Bey.

IN A LAW COURT.

But this morning the administration of Arab justice—there is also a French court and a mixed tribunal—is going to be undertaken by seven other judges. As each one arrives and solemnly, rather wearily, advances through the courtyard he is greeted by the litigants with the utmost respect, and more or less gracefully, he submits to his hand or his sleeve being kissed. He thereupon steps into the judgment-room, kicks off his yellow slippers, is supplied by the attendant with a softer pair, and then, as he sinks down on to the green bench, he tucks his legs under him. Three cadis sit side by side against the left-hand wall, four other cadis are a dozen yards away against the right-hand wall. Then the barristers and their clients come in and settle down immediately opposite the judges. Apparently the proceedings at once end of the room do not incommode the occupants of the other end. It is lawful for you to watch them through a glass window, and you see that in this court of civil justice—the criminal court in another street is a veritable pandemonium—you see that they can get on very well indeed without silence. The cadis are either amused at a witticism or are talking, two of them at the something, to the barristers, or are offering each other snuff. The barristers—one elderly one, with a green cord round the bottom of his fez, is of a marabout family—lean forward and talk confidentially to the judges, while the litigants, who are either sitting down beside their lawyers or standing up behind them, are at liberty, it seems to take a part, whenever they desire to do so, in the general conversation."

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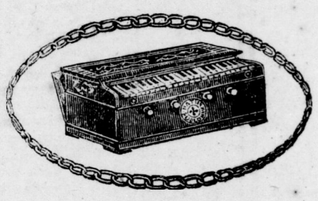

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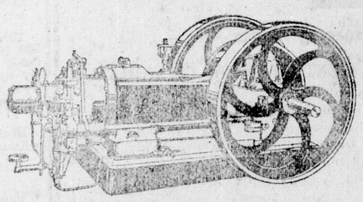
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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.